

Bucket shop operators force challenge on cut-price air deals

A DECISION by British Airways to sell heavily discounted transatlantic tickets through high street travel agents has emboldened bucket shops to expose the whole clandestine activity.

Faced with the loss of a significant slice of their business

by the airline's move, which was designed to "bring the bucket shop out of the closet", the shops are effectively challenging the authorities either to approve the cut-price fares officially or to ban them completely.

The savings, which can

halve the cost of some published air fares, have so far been available only to passengers who have discovered how to take advantage of the covert deals, usually advertised discreetly in newspapers and with the name of the airline not disclosed until the passenger picks up the ticket.

The bucket shops intend to concentrate first on routes between London and the Continent, where passengers prepared to fly with foreign airlines making stops on long flights can make significant savings.

"It is about time the public at large were told about the hypocrisy of the airlines who continue to deny that they are selling these fares officially," said Riaz Dooley, whose

The mysterious world of ticket consolidators is about to be exposed thanks to a new fare offer by British Airways, reports Harvey Elliott

Travel Bazaar is one of the largest bucket shop organisations in Britain. "Once this practice is really out into the open, it could revolutionise the whole of the airline ticket pricing structure and give the public much wider access to cheaper fares." Mr Dooley is convinced that even if he names airlines involved, the supply of tickets will continue.

Technically all airlines must set fares approved by governments at either end of the route or by any intermediate country. Often, however, they quietly sell seats that otherwise would remain empty to independent travel companies, known as consolidators, at vastly lower rates, arguing that they can at least recover some of their operating costs.

According to aviation lawyer Peter Martin such fares are, however, contrary to the terms of the permits granted to foreign carriers, or to the licences given to British airlines, and therefore are illegal. "It is up to the Department of Transport to enforce these regulations," he said. "But over the years they have been

turning Nelson's eye to them." Now that the practice has been thrust into the spotlight, the government will be faced with an embarrassing decision on whether to go on ignoring the practice or to clamp down on what at first sight appears to be a simple way of making cheaper fares available through open competition.

Among the dozens of tickets which can be bought "under the counter" is a return to Amsterdam on Thai International Airways for £75, compared with the normal economy price of £165. A return ticket to Zurich on Air China will cost £95 compared with the standard economy fare of £304. It is estimated that the business is worth more than £1 billion a year. Passengers buying the tick-

ets are, however, limited to only a handful of flights, with some of the airlines operating only one service a week. The tickets are also not transferable to other airlines.

Although the ticket costs the passenger only a fraction of its face value - they are made out at the higher fare - bucket shops have still been able to sell them at a healthy profit. Airline reservations departments rarely offer the lower price directly, although when pressed most will direct callers to "one of our agents".

A London-based salesman for the Brazilian airline Varig, for example, quoted £211 as the cheapest available fare to Copenhagen, but added: "We have a travel agent who can make it cheaper for you."

The airlines want to charge

as much as they can to keep up their yield and have formally backed the rules which prevent them from offering really low prices. Only when it becomes apparent that they would fly with unsold seats do they offer them to the consolidators.

The transport department said it was waiting for advice from the Civil Aviation Authority before it made a judgement. The authority said it was still discussing with British Airways the move which rekindled the debate and that in the meantime it remained a requirement under international agreements that all fares are first filed with the authorities at both ends of the route "although normally we have no problem in approving low fares".

Labour drops pledge for detailed plans on spending

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND ROBERT MORGAN

DETAILED spending pledges will not be included in Labour's manifesto, the party's leaders made clear yesterday as they stepped up their attacks on government underfunding of health and education.

"We shall have to look at the books when we get into government," Jack Cunningham, the party's campaign manager, told a Westminster press conference staged to highlight the "nightmare" of a fourth term of Tory rule. Labour had planned to publish detailed costings before the election but has retreated from the commitment given by Neil Kinnock in the policy review document *Meet the challenge. Make the change*, published in 1989.

The Labour leader said then: "At the time of the next general election, we will set out the accurate costs of our manifesto proposals in the light of the economic situation we are likely to inherit and the priorities we consider most urgent."

Dr Cunningham said it was not a realistic proposition to ask the Opposition what its spending plans were over the five years of a parliament when even the government could not yet say how much it would spend in the coming year. His remarks amounted to the clearest confirmation so far that Labour does not intend to counter directly claims that its programme would cost £35 billion, put 10p on the basic rate of tax and reduce take-home pay by an average of £25 a week.

The Conservatives went on the offensive again yesterday with Michael Howard, the employment secretary, arguing that Labour's economic policies threatened three million jobs. Chris Patten, the party chairman, poured scorn on the Opposition's latest party political broadcast.

Mr Patten said that if Mr Kinnock believed that people paid enough taxes, he must drop his commitment to nine extra taxes. He must also drop

his £35 billion pledges and explain why he fought against Tory tax cuts.

Labour's only firm spending pledges are higher pensions and child benefit, although shadow cabinet members have been authorised to promise more for health and education. Senior shadow cabinet sources accept that as the election approaches they will come under increasing pressure to quantify promises.

Dr Cunningham accused the Tories of having a secret agenda that would put VAT up to 22 per cent, push unemployment above three million, drive health into the private sector and create a two-tier health service. There would be more cuts in training, housing and investment.

Harriet Harman, a Labour health spokeswoman, accused the Tories of paving the way for the privatisation of the health service by, for instance, starving NHS hospitals of public funds and encouraging them to deal with the private sector to bridge the funding gap. She said the difference between the two parties was that Labour recognised the extent of underfunding of the NHS and would redress it.

Patten promises better services

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

CHRIS Patten, the Conservative party chairman, yesterday emphasised that low inflation and improved public services would head the Tory agenda in seeking a fourth consecutive term of office.

The other targets he listed for "a competent government with decent instincts working within a liberal economic ethos" were more privatisation, lower taxes, improved education and training and a "central and constructive" role for Britain in building the European Community.

Addressing the Institute of Directors, in London, Mr



Healthy concern: Harriet Harman at Labour's press conference yesterday

Patten rejected suggestions that the government was practising consolidation, but, in what will be taken as a distancing of the new management from the Thatcher years, he warned against permanent Maoist revolution. "It may be exciting, but it is hardly wise for politicians to feel obliged to go out every night and do cartwheels on the high wire," he said.

Tight control of inflation would remain the "sheet anchor" of policy. Arguing that exchange rates provided better counter-inflationary discipline than monetary aggregates,

Mr Patten said that the action of Mrs Thatcher and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, in taking sterling into the European exchange-rate mechanism had provided an invaluable discipline.

Critics had said that it would take years to reduce Britain's inflation rate to that of other EC countries and that it would be impossible to cut interest rates with the ERM. However, it had taken only nine months to bring down inflation to continental levels and interest rates had been cut from a level 7 percentage points above Germany's to just 1.25 points higher.

Mr Patten said that Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, was "echoing what most commentators now believe" when he said that the recession was coming to an end. However, he said: "No one sensible suggests that we will come bursting out of it at breakneck pace. No one sensible denies it is still tough in the market place."

In the nearest he came to hinting at election dates, Mr

Patten, underlining ministerial worries about increased unemployment, said that signs of recovery would be accompanied for some time by publication of "those lagging indicators which are an economist's euphemism for the pain of recession's consequences".

Unit labour costs, he said, were set to slow sharply in coming months as wage settlements moderated and productivity picked up with the revival of output.

Mr Patten said that the Tories should not apologise for wanting more tax cuts to increase work incentives, but the commitment to honest money came first.

Mr Patten emphasised the Tory commitment to privatisation of British Rail. However, health and education services were not like a business, he said. While they would benefit from more market disciplines in administration, the government had to continue to provide high-quality services.

However, there was no reason why free education should be seen as a natural monopoly of local authorities.

BaE coup robs Smith of lead in directors' table

By PETER VICTOR

SIR Roland Smith not only lost his £313,000-a-year job when he was ousted on Wednesday night as chairman of British Aerospace, but was toppled from first place in the league of businessmen holding multiple directorships in British companies.

Until the boardroom coup, Sir Roland held 11 directorships in publicly listed companies, including nine chairmanships. This year he would have shared joint first with Stephen Cockburn, chairman of Archimedes Investment Trust, according to a survey compiled by the Corporate Register and published in *Director* magazine.

Sir Graham Day, who takes over from Sir Roland at BaE, holds board positions on some of the country's largest companies and is ranked joint 12th in the table. He said yesterday that taking on the BaE job was "a little bit like having picked the short straw in somewhat difficult circumstances". He told shareholders at the annual meeting of the electricity generator PowerGen, where he chairs the board of directors: "I'm not sure whether I should thank you for your congratulations or not."

He denied he was taking on too much. "There are seven days a week and I tend to work most of them," he said.

Mr Cockburn, 51, an investment analyst, holds six directorships on the boards of investment trusts and one other for a company on the

unlisted securities market. He has run two of the companies, Denae and Jove, for the past 15 years. He said: "While the table is interesting and flattering, I don't want people to get carried away with this. I am not a big company man."

He pointed out that all his directorships were of companies which were dwarfed by those of Sir Roland and Sir Graham; none of his investment trusts was larger than £20 million. "I don't want to belittle anything I do," he said. "I like small companies and my responsibilities to the employees and shareholders are just as great."

His duties involve two board meetings a week. "In some cases, one is simply presented with a list of transactions for the month," he said. "My contribution comes from 28 years of working in the City and the knowledge that brings."

Other prominent men with multiple directorships include two former Conservative cabinet ministers: Peter Walker, who is a director of six companies, and George Younger, who is chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The magazine found no link between the number of non-executive directors and a company's performance and said that company chairmen sometimes did not know what they wanted from their non-executives. It said that the most important role for non-executives was to keep the management's heads "out of the sand".

Bank may see return to strikes

Lloyds could become the first British bank in eight years to suffer widespread industrial action after members of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union voted yesterday in favour of a 24-hour stoppage next Monday (Neil Bennett writes).

The union, whose members voted almost two to one for the action, is opposing Lloyds' attempts to introduce new salary scales, which it says will reduce some staff pay by up to £1,500 within three years and make Lloyds pay the worst in the industry.

The prospect of disruption is serious, with 14,000 of the bank's staff of 40,000 in the union. Members will picket branches and offices and, if that has no effect, the union is likely to step up action.

Roads flooded

Flash flooding affected counties across England yesterday. Residents of villages around Doncaster, South Yorkshire, were advised to stay indoors as water levels rose after violent storms, and lightning set fire to a house at Intake. Drivers leaving London last night faced big delays on motorways. Queues several miles long built up on the A1(M) at Basingstoke, land-slides blocked some roads.

Port blockade

Lorry drivers blocked Southamptn. Container Terminals yesterday in protest at what they said was a go-slow by dockers after a relative of a dock worker who had died in an industrial accident was not allowed to take his job. The blockade, which caused a four-mile tailback on the M27, ended after talks between the company, the TGWU transport union and lorry drivers.

Stately access

The Duke of Devonshire opened another 1,300 acres of his Chatsworth estate to the public yesterday, earning the congratulations of the Ramblers' Association three days before it plans a series of demonstrations and mass trespass in its campaign for greater access to the countryside.

Rail record

British Rail's new InterCity 225 train completed the 393.3-mile London to Edinburgh run in a record 3hrs 29mins yesterday. The train, carrying invited guests and journalists, averaged 112.9mph on Britain's fastest long distance trip. The full service begins on Monday with a fastest time of 3hrs 59mins.

CORRECTION

Although the contents of Colston House, East Lothian, have been sold and the house reduced in size, the property itself is not up for sale as implied in the table accompanying the article on historic homes last Monday.

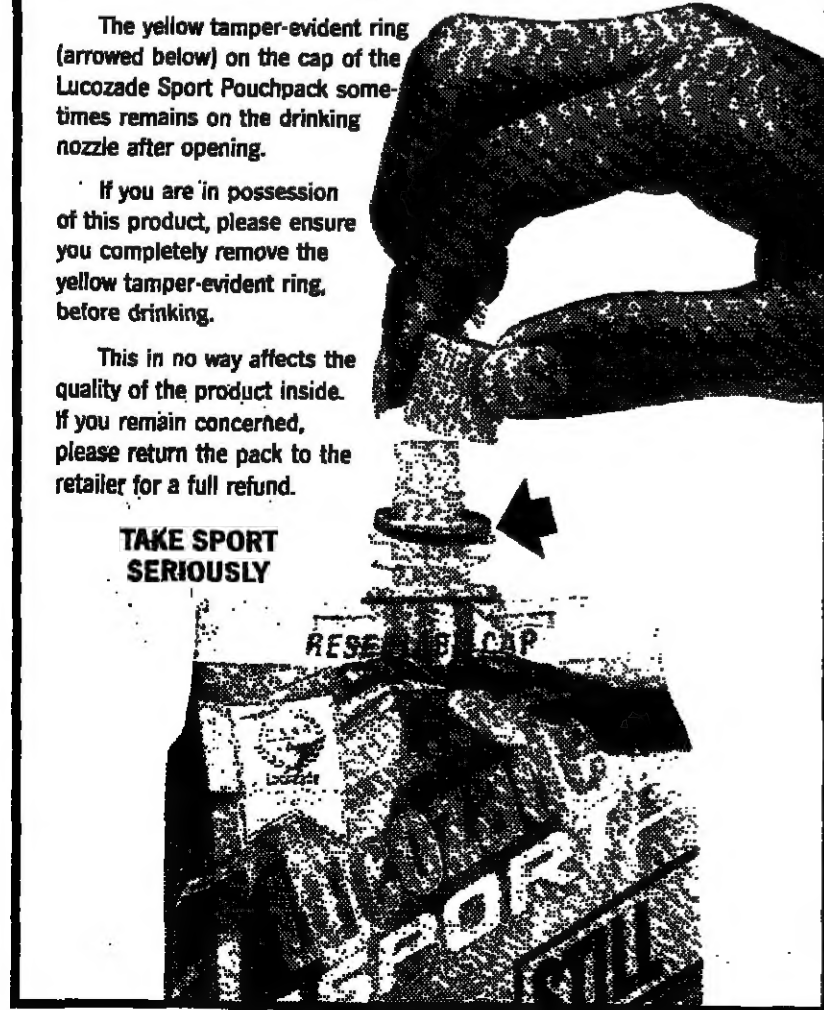
Lucozade Sport Pouchpack

The yellow tamper-evident ring (arrowed below) on the cap of the Lucozade Sport Pouchpack sometimes remains on the drinking nozzle after opening.

If you are in possession of this product, please ensure you completely remove the yellow tamper-evident ring, before drinking.

This in no way affects the quality of the product inside. If you remain concerned, please return the pack to the retailer for a full refund.

TAKE SPORT SERIOUSLY



Child abuse awareness rises

By RAY CLANCY

PEOPLE are more aware of the growing problem of child abuse in Britain and most are willing to report their concerns to the authorities, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said yesterday when it launched its biggest campaign yet aimed at preventing abuse and neglect.

However, general perceptions are out of touch with reality, the launch in London of the Act Now For Children campaign was told. A survey by the society found that 66 per cent of people wrongly believed that reporting a concern would lead to the child being removed from its family but 90 per cent would nevertheless contact the authorities.

Even in Cleveland, where the child sex abuse scandal caused a public outcry and

prompted fears that the authorities could not be trusted, more cases are being reported. Keith Hellawell, chief constable of Cleveland, told the launch in London that some public misconceptions about child abuse and the organisations involved remain but in general people were more aware.

Teams of officers in his force work closely with social workers and the society to combat the problem.

Chris Brown, director of the society, said the message to the public was that prevention was better than cure. The charity has set up a freephone number for people who want to report child abuse - 0800 800 500. "Everyone can help prevent children suffering by knowing what to look out for and where to get help."

Brian Roycroft, director of social services in Newcastle upon Tyne, said: "Dealing with child abuse is a horrible job for social workers to do. The pressures are enormous."

Jim Harding, director of children's services at the society, said he recently returned to being a case worker and found himself going home in the evening in despair. "Social workers find themselves in some of the most distressing situations. They are constantly subjected to cases of perversion, violence and distress."

The society's survey was carried out by Research Surveys of Great Britain between August 14 and 18 when 1,007 adults were questioned. The survey found that 43 per cent thought strangers were most likely to be child abusers.

Kissing your assers Good Knight?

The Knights' fund-raising activities led them into an incongruous enterprise: banking.

The first record of a Knight loan is in 1135 to a couple who turned over their property in Saragossa, houses, land, vineyards, gardens, and all that we possess, against a loan that would allow them to make their pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre.

The land was returned when the debt was repaid, the Knights realising the revenues of the property in the meantime.

Thus despite the Church's prohibition of usury, the Knights received disguised interest.

The Knight in History, Frances Grev.

So what's Changed, Sir John?

The Shareholder with the Hook, 011-437 1123.

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Prison overcrowding

Not enough cells to lock up suspects, police chiefs say

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

POLICE forces can no longer lock up suspects in some stations because all the cell accommodation is being used to house remand and convicted prisoners for the Home Office, a national police conference was told yesterday.

Instead, suspects being held overnight for questioning might have to be moved to other stations. The problem is made worse by the fluctuating number of prisoners the Home Office asks police to house.

The pressures on police cell accommodation were highlighted at the annual conference of the Police Superintendents Association, meeting in Torquay. Delegates passed a unanimous motion deploring the housing of Home Office prisoners and urging their officials to make urgent representations.

The conference was told that the number of prisoners held by police reached a high point of 1,847 this week, and that every one of the 43 forces in England and Wales was

now involved in handling prisoners.

The Home Office said last night that the number of prisoners was 1,646 on Wednesday night. A third were convicted prisoners and the rest were on remand.

Chief Superintendent William Hill, of Durham, said that two years ago police were handling 600 prisoners and the home secretary of the day had promised the problem

would be speedily solved. This week Kenneth Baker, the present home secretary, had given no such commitment, he said.

Chief Superintendent Alan Evershed, of the Metropolitan police, said the problem was unfair not only to the police but also to the prisoners, their relatives and legal advisers. Police cells were designed to hold suspects overnight, not to hold prisoners for weeks.

Chief Superintendent Don Wright, from Northumbria, said four stations in his area were now housing only Home Office prisoners. He said that last year the exercise had cost the Home Office £53 million. In the present financial year, the bill could rise to £100 million.

Delegates also discussed police evidence to the Royal Commission on the Criminal Justice System. Chief Superintendent Eddie Day, of Hampshire, said it was already clear that the issues would include a question of commenting in court on a suspect's right to silence during questioning. Other issues included the advantages of the inquisitorial system and the future of juries.

Chief Superintendent David Beaumont, of Nottinghamshire, said he believed the Crown Prosecution Service did not want to take over the supervision of investigations, but would argue for the power to make decisions on prosecution.

Jail closure stopped

HEWELL Grange, a young offenders' jail near Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, earmarked for closure, is to be converted into an adult prison to reduce the large numbers of prisoners being held in police cells (Quentin Cowdry writes).

The prison department has faced mounting calls to reduce the pressure on police cells because of the crowded, inadequate conditions in which most of the inmates are being

detained, the risk of escapes and the huge cost of the operation - now standing at £365,000 a night.

On Monday 1,825 prisoners were being held in police cells because there was no space for them in jail - close to the record of 1,917 set in October 1988 when several army camps on Salisbury Plain had to be used as temporary prisons. Keeping a prisoner in cells costs £200 each night.



Model nurses: Karen Skinner, Nichole Day and Amanda Parkinson, back row, and Sally Hardy, front, help to promote the launch of a nursing recruitment campaign

Prisoners with Aids 'led on chains'

SOME prisoners with Aids are led on a chain when making hospital visits, a conference was told yesterday.

Andrew Puddephatt, of the rights group Liberty, told the second Aids and HIV civil liberties national conference in Manchester that the practice was written into the operations manual at Stafford prison.

A prisoner had told Liberty in a letter: "I am paraded through the hospital like an animal on a leash." Another prisoner wrote that his meals were served separately on paper plates, with his name and a sticker saying "Aids". He said showers were disinfected after he had used them, and his laundry was disposed of in a plastic bag when he was in police cells in Kent.

Alan Davey, principal of the health department's Aids unit, told the conference the Home Office was reviewing prison practices on Aids and HIV.

Church votes for women

The Church of England's governing body in Wales voted in Lampeter yesterday to invite the bench of bishops to publish a bill allowing the ordination of women. The proposal had a clear majority among the laity, but a majority of only 1 per cent among the clergy.

The vote, of 198 to 84, means that the bishops will have to prepare the bill by April, enabling the first women to be ordained in Wales in 1993. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on his first official visit to Wales, commented on the great contribution that women had made to the life of the church.

Au pair safe

Karin Egger, aged 17, an Austrian au pair who disappeared from her employers near Hove, West Sussex, this week, walked into Worthing police station after running away with a boyfriend.

Tunnel walkout

About 200 Channel tunnel workers are understood to have walked off the site yesterday in a dispute over pay and conditions. There was no comment from their employer, the contractor Balfour Beatty Power.

BT waives bill

British Telecom has waived a £1,300 telephone bill it sent to Rose Stamps, aged 81, of Birmingham. Intruders are believed to have run up the bill with calls to a chatline service.

Drugs enquiry

Three sailors from the carrier Ark Royal were flown back to Britain yesterday, pending an investigation into alleged drug offences.

Space invaders

A nightclub promoter in Bath has said that overweight people will be refused entry to his club because they take up too much room.

Police chief recalls Kray era

THE notorious Kray twins have won a tribute from the police chief who led the battle against the Tyneside rioters earlier this month.

Sir Stanley Bailey, Northumbria's chief constable, described the 1960s, when gangland families ruled by fear, as "good times".

Sir Stanley, who retires this weekend, said in the *Force* newspaper that he looked back "almost fondly" on the Krays, Richardsons and Frasers.

"These families had their own controls and people knew where they stood," he said. The Kray twins, now 57, are serving life sentences for murder. Ronnie shot rival gang leader George Cornell, while Reggie knifed Jack "The Hat" McVitie to death.

Recalling the time he served in London's East End, Sir Stanley said the Fraser family once helped him to break up a fight. He said: "I remember one big punch-up when I was working in plain clothes - between lorry drivers and some Maltese who ran gambling cafes - and round the corner came the Frasers in on my side." Frankie Fraser, also known as "The Razor", was once regarded as Britain's most violent man and served 20 years for his role in the Richardsons' gang.

Sir Stanley said: "There were some pretty unpleasant weapons, taped-up razors, starting handles, but in many ways it was less violent and we had the hangover from corporal punishment. There used to be three certainties: detection, conviction and punishment. Now there is none."

Drinks ban raises fear for show site

By KERRY GILL

A VARIETY show venue that re-opened last summer after £850,000 renovations is threatened with closure because it cannot get drinks licences and is being boycotted by businessmen, tourists and local people.

Trustees of the Rothessy Winter Gardens, the biggest tourist attraction on the Isle of Bute, and whose patrons include Magnus Magnusson and the Marchioness of Bute, claim that the Bute and Cowal licensing board's continued refusal of licences has driven away seminars, social functions and charity shows essential to the complex's economic survival.

Without the chance of a dram, islanders turned to the nearby Robbie Burns public house to slake their thirst. Many prefer to hold functions at the Queen's Hall, Duquoin, a ten-mile boat trip up the Firth of Clyde.

Yesterday, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute said that they were "most perturbed" at what was happening to one of Scotland's most famous venues for variety acts. Lady Bute said: "This type of bureaucratic behaviour has outraged large sections of the community."

Rosemary McNamara, the chairman of the winter gardens' trust, said: "The loss of revenue is unsustainable. Since the centre opened last year, we have submitted nine applications and all

have been refused." Councilors had, she said, granted similar licences for dispensing liquor to family parties at the local Pavilion, owned by Argyll and Bute council.

The gardens complex, built in 1924, attracted artists such as Andy Stewart and Jimmy Logan in the heyday of variety. The council was about to close it in the early 1980s after it fell into disrepair, but the Scottish secretary backed an action committee's work in restoring the listed building.

Johnny Beattie, the comedian, who is to appear there this weekend, said: "I was instrumental in attracting such stars as Billy Connolly, Hector Nicol and John and Alana Cairney to raise funds for the gardens, and it is frustrating to all of us that it is not being allowed to operate to its full potential."

Even the gardens bistro, listed by Egon Ronay, cannot serve a glass of wine, said Gordon Mason, who looks after bookings. "It's crazy. We are almost experiencing what happened in the USA in the days of prohibition."

Douglas Hendry, of the licensing board, said it would not discuss individual cases. "The board has taken the view, in respect of a number of licence applications in Rothessy, that granting these would create an over-provision of licensed premises," he said.

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هكذا من الاصل

General Household Survey: a statistical snapshot of the way we live today

Britain has highest rate of one-parent families in Europe

By DAVID YOUNG

THE number of one-parent families in Britain has increased from one in 12 in the early Seventies to one in six at the end of the Eighties, according to statistics released in the latest General Household Survey.

The survey shows that during 1989 the "traditional" family group — a married couple with dependent children — made up only a quarter of Britain's households and that the size of the average household had fallen from 2.91 people in 1971 to 2.51 in 1989.

Britain and Denmark have the highest number of one-parent families in Europe: 14 per cent of all families with children. That compares with 12-13 per cent in France and Germany, 10-12 per cent in Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands, 5-10 per cent in Spain, Ireland, Portugal and Italy and less than 5 per cent in Greece.

The report updates information collected each year on population characteristics, households and fam-

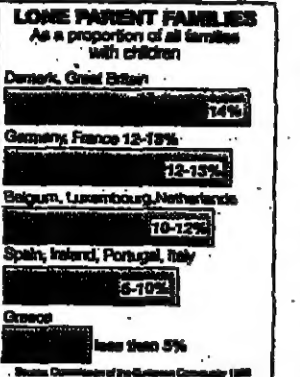
ilies, marriage, cohabitation and fertility, employment, health, and housing. It also has facts on occupational pension schemes, contraception, and accidents — subjects which have previously been included in selected years only.

The report also contains new sections on ethnic groups, employment and young adults, and the composition of the local authority and association housing sectors. It is the latest in a series of annual reports carried out since 1971 by the social survey

division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The data is obtained by interviewing people aged 16 or over in a random sample of about 10,000 private households.

Interviews are conducted with about 20,000 adults each year and, for certain topics, data on the 5,000 children in these households is also collected. In 1989, 84 per cent of households approached agreed to be interviewed.

The other main findings are that two-thirds of men and women aged 16-59 were in a legal or informal union, of whom about one in ten was cohabiting. Half the people first marrying in their twenties had lived with their future spouse beforehand.



In 1989, as in 1983 and 1986 when the question was last asked, the most common forms of contraception used by women aged 18-44 and their partners were the pill (25 per cent), sterilisation (22 per cent) and the condom (16 per cent). Among women aged 16-49, three-quarters of the pill users were aged under 30, but two-thirds of women whose partners used the condom were aged 30 or over.

In 1989, 68 per cent of women aged 16-59 had paid work, with 37 per cent working full time and 29 per cent working part time. The percentage of women in paid work ranged from 41 per cent of those with a child aged under five, to 75 per cent of those without dependent children.

The figures show that 64 per cent of male and 55 per cent of female full-time employees belonged to their current employer's occupational pension scheme. Through the Eighties the percentage has fluctuated slightly for men and women with a dip around 1987, but no clear long-term upward or downward trend.

In 1989, 31 per cent of males and 33 per cent of females reported a long-term illness, compared with 20 per cent of males and 21 per cent of females in 1972.

In 1987-9 combined, 4 per cent of people had had an accident requiring a doctor or hospital visit in the three months before being interviewed. A third of these accidents took place at home.

In 1988-9, 27 per cent of households rented their homes from a housing association or local authority.

General Household Survey 1989 (Stationery Office, £18.50)

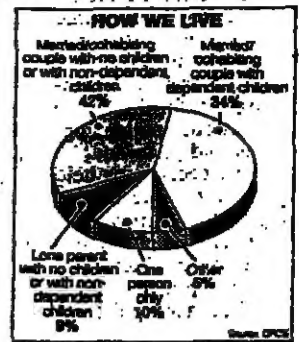


Without which there would be no statistics: eyes only for each other

Deprived families live on budgets of £100 a week

A STRIKING difference between the incomes of the growing number of one-parent families in Britain and other households has been found by the survey, with more than half of the country's one-parent households existing on £100 a week or less (David Young writes).

The survey found that 52 per cent of one-parent families lived in households with a weekly income of £100 or less compared with only 5 per cent of married or cohabiting families. In contrast, 46 per cent of married or cohabiting families lived in households with a weekly income of more than £350, with only 8 per cent of one-parent families living in such circumstances. All income figures are before tax.



In 1971 only 8 per cent of households were one-parent families with dependent children. In 1989 that figure had risen to 17 per cent. Although high for Europe, that is still far behind the US, where 25 per cent of families are one-parent ones.

The figures show that one-parent families are more likely to rent their homes from local authorities or rent privately, 54 per cent renting from local authorities compared with 17 per cent of other families and 10 per cent renting in the private sector compared with 4 per

cent of others. The survey also found that housing standards for one-parent families were likely to be lower, with only 8 per cent living in detached homes compared with 26 per cent of married couples.

Single parents were also less likely to have facilities such as central heating, 71 per cent compared with 85 per cent of other families.

The "traditional" British household, made up of a married couple living with dependent children, is on the decline, the survey says.

"It is interesting to note that the traditional household, consisting of a couple with dependent children has comprised less than one third of all households for some considerable time. Indeed, the proportion of households classified in this way has been in decline. In 1979, 31 per cent of households were of this type compared with 26 per cent in 1989."

The report shows that 36 per cent of households now consist of a married or cohabiting couple with no dependent children, 27 per cent with no children at all and 9 per cent with older non-dependent children. Another 8 per cent of households are made up of lone parents, 5 per cent of them with dependent children and 4 per cent with non-dependent children. One-person households account for 25 per cent of all households. The remaining 4 per cent of households contained two or more unrelated adults or two or more families.

Home ownership is at 66%

THE sale of council houses to sitting tenants, which became a right in 1981, and the growth of the mortgage market, means that 1989 ended with 66 per cent of households in Britain owning or in the process of buying their own home (David Young writes).

According to the general household survey, in 1971 home ownership was at 49 per cent. In the two years before interviews were conducted, 12 per cent of people in the public rented sector had taken steps to find out about buying, compared

with 10 per cent in 1981, when the right to buy was first introduced, and only 5 per cent in 1985, when the initial peak of council house buying had passed.

The survey found that there was less interest in buying their homes among those living in rented flats and in homes where the head of the household was older than 65, unemployed or working in lower paid manual jobs. Those living alone were also less inclined to buy.

The figures show that in the decade 1978-1989 the

proportion of households with a mortgage increased from 30 per cent to 42 per cent, while the proportion of housing in the local authority sector fell from 34 per cent to 24 per cent. Private unfurnished rented accommodation halved from 8 per cent to 4 per cent.

The report also shows that ethnic minority groups were less likely to own their homes outright, although of the three main ethnic groups, heads of households of Indian origin were most likely to be buying their home with a mortgage.

Appeal of compact disc proves durable

THE compact disc player has come of age. It has been included for the first time in the general household survey, which shows what consumer durables the British buy for their homes (David Young writes).

The figures for 1989 show that 15 per cent of households now have a CD, 60 per cent have video recorders and 47 per cent have microwave ovens.

The survey shows that in the ten years between 1979 and 1989 the proportion of households with freezers has risen from 40 per cent to 79 per cent, those with tumble driers from 19 per cent to 45

per cent, with central heating from 55 per cent to 78 per cent, and with telephones from 67 per cent to 87 per cent. The proportion of households with two or more cars has risen from 13 per cent to 23 per cent.

The survey has been recording the increase in the purchases of consumer durables since 1972, when statistics about television sets, washing machines and telephones were compiled. Other items were added later. It was decided to stop counting the number of households with refrigerators in 1985, when ownership reached 95 per cent.

Drivers in London favour tolls

EVIDENCE that could strengthen government determination to investigate road tolls came yesterday from a survey that shows that six out of ten London drivers are in favour of charging motorists to enter the capital (Kevin Eason writes).

Ministers want to discover whether road-pricing is an option, particularly in congested towns and cities, but they face enormous opposition from motoring organisations and the freight transport industry. The Automobile Association, which commissioned the report in conjunction with the National Economic Development Office and the London Planning Advisory Committee, said charges were a socially divisive "last-resort solution".

However, 43 per cent of the 500 motorists questioned by the Harris Research Centre in the London area said that they were prepared to accept road-user charges to combat traffic congestion. That figure rose to 62 per cent when the measure was linked to proposals to plough back the money into improving roads.

The AA strongly opposes tolls, calling for better enforcement of parking rules, co-ordination of road works to minimise disruption, more car parks at railway stations and a "massive" investment in the transport network.

No jams tomorrow, page 30

New Thames crossing is close to approval

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

PLANS to build a river crossing in east London and extend the City Airport runway to enable it to introduce jet aircraft are expected to be approved shortly by the joint public enquiry into the proposals.

A decision to proceed with the schemes would improve the road network in a notoriously congested sector of the capital, while at the same time enabling the airport to reverse its ailing fortunes by offering improved services to European destinations.

Opponents of the schemes insist, however, that the combined effect of the bridge, road and runway proposals will cause immense environmental damage, generate

more road traffic, and subject residents to a big increase in aircraft noise. The bridge approach roads in the south would also cut a swathe through Ordes Wood, one of London's ancient woodlands.

The enquiry, which ended in January, is the second held into the two schemes, after the decision by planning officials to change the design of the bridge to a box girder construction, eliminating the towers that would have prevented jets using the airport.

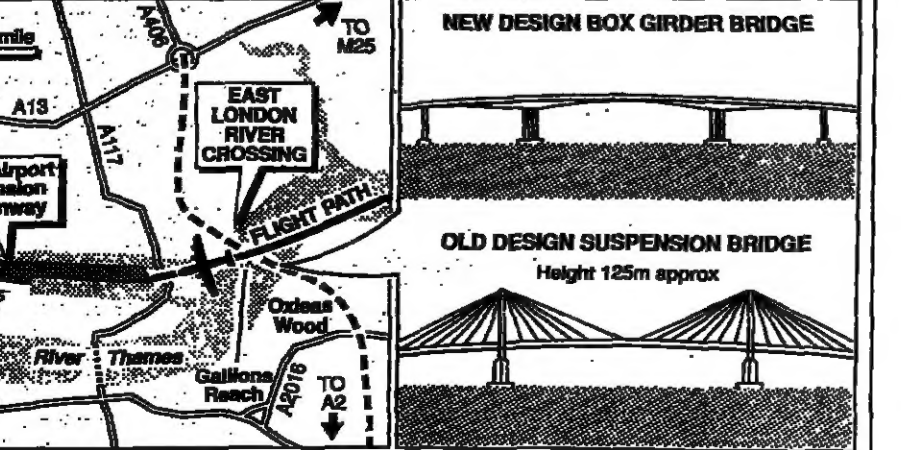
The proposed £75.3 million six-lane crossing at Gallions Reach, which would link the A13 at Beckton, north of the Thames, to the A2 at Falconwood, south of the river, is part of the transport

department's long-term plan for providing a coherent road network for long-distance traffic moving around London.

Local objections took their protest to the European Commission in 1989, arguing that the minister's decision violated the European Community directive requiring an environmental impact assessment to be completed before the road was built.

Transport officials maintain, however, that the EC directive did not come into force until 1988, four years after the draft orders for the approach roads were published. Brussels has so far failed to rule on the issue.

Motoring, page 30



Pollution-cutting hybrid car on way

By KEVIN EASON

A REVOLUTIONARY hybrid car, which could reduce pollution in towns and cities, could be in Britain within months. The British arm of the German manufacturer Audi says it is negotiating to import the vehicle, which was unveiled earlier this month at the Frankfurt motor show and is going into production.

Audi says that the car, which uses electric batteries in conjunction with a conventional petrol engine, is the quickest solution to cutting city air pollution. It would also be timely, with ministers in Britain threatening to advise motorists to leave their cars at home after recent levels of sulphur dioxide in London were twice as high as European Community

guidelines. The otherwise standard Audi 100 is a car, fitted with a normal two-litre petrol engine, can be converted into a silent-running, pollution-free electric car in towns and cities at the push of a button.

The petrol engine can be recalled as soon as required, at which point it carries out the vital task of recharging the sodium-sulphur power cells, which are 30 per cent lighter than conventional lead-acid batteries. Audi engineers say that the batteries can also be recharged from the mains via a conventional plug, or from a solar collection system which could be installed.

Electric cars are hampered by having a relatively short range of 100 miles and they are poor performers compared with petrol-engined rivals. They may also be a

lot less environmentally friendly than they seem.

Recent studies in Germany discovered that if all the internal combustion engines in Cologne were replaced by electric-powered cars, trucks and buses, the extra demand on Germany's power stations would be enough to generate 20 per cent more emissions of carbon dioxide, the gas chiefly responsible for global warming.

The Audi hybrid, by contrast, offers the normal range of about 300 miles from the petrol engine plus the 50 miles of electric running on one charge. The batteries could theoretically be charged several times during one journey.

No prices have been fixed yet, but the first cars into Britain would be offered to local authorities and utilities for testing.



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Defiant Saddam tests US patience

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER
IN WASHINGTON

AS THE United Nations Security Council considered the latest Iraqi letter, the White House was grappling with the broader problem of how to end for good President Saddam Hussein's brinkmanship in defying the UN.

This was the focus of a meeting between an exasperated President Bush and his advisers on Wednesday. "He has a pattern that will continue regardless of the inspector situation, and we need to find a solution that will end this cat-and-mouse game overall," one official was later quoted as saying.

Colin Powell, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, spoke after that meeting, dissipating patience with "this Perils of Pauline game we go through with the Iraqi government every few days". Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, expressed frustration at Saddam's conduct.

Western links, page 1

Israelis prepare to retaliate for future Iraq missile attacks

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL would almost certainly respond militarily against Iraq if there were renewed hostilities in the Gulf region and fresh missile attacks on the Jewish state.

Israeli military sources and observers said yesterday that they believed an Iraqi offensive against Israel was unlikely, but recalled that President Saddam Hussein had the capability and the political nerve to order a new Scud attack against Israel. Lieutenant-General Ehud Barak, the new Israeli chief of staff, said in an interview published yesterday: "We are monitoring all events in Iraq and when there is something we should do we will do it without announcement."

Senior military sources said that the Israelis were ready both defensively and offensively for any eventuality and if attacked would respond quickly and decisively using air and ground forces. A new military command headed by

a major-general with his own staff and infrastructure will soon be established in the Israeli defence force with responsibility for all civil defence operations, including distribution of gas masks.

But one senior officer predicted yesterday that the defensive operations would be short-lived if there were future Iraqi missile attacks because the Israeli public, military hierarchy and government would insist on rapid and decisive retaliation. "I can't see how we could explain to the Israeli public that missiles are falling and we are not reacting. Israelis are not ready to sit in a sealed room again or run for the shelters."

A retaliation plan was drawn up during the Gulf war, when Israel was hit by 39 Scud surface-to-surface missiles. But it was never put into practice because of the allied war effort against Iraq, and repeated appeals from Washington to Israel to stay out of

the conflict and not threaten the coalition of Western and Arab forces. During that period, however, Israeli air force pilots and rapid deployment troops from elite combat units underwent intensive training for a mission aimed primarily at knocking out the missile capability in western Iraq.

Zeev Schiff, Israel's most respected military commentator, said: "If the Iraqis do something, the chances of us retaliating are much greater. There is no coalition in Saudi Arabia now. Many in the higher echelons [of the Israeli military] do feel that maybe it was a mistake to accept American demands to stay out of the fight."

As the prospects of a Middle East peace conference approach, Israeli officials said they wanted to send a clear signal to their Arab neighbours that if attacked Israel had not lost its ability to perform spectacular military operations in retaliation.



Campus victim: Professor John Cartwright, dean of arts at the mainly white University of Cape Town, running in flames yesterday from a barricade set up by black students. He suffered slight burns. The students barged into lecture halls and danced on tables to try to close classes in support of

university workers who are striking over a pay claim. The protesters were unable to close the university, however, as they did on Wednesday. "Nobody is entitled to use violence or coercion to stop others from working or others from studying", Stuart Saunders, the vice-chancellor, said. (AP)

America filters Noriega chitchat

FROM ALAN TOMLINSON
IN MIAMI

THE narcotics trial of General Manuel Noriega, the former Panama strongman, is being made safe from embarrassment for the White House and the American intelligence community by a new weapon in the American war on drugs called "white noise".

A device that fills the courtroom with a sound like static on a radio is being employed to prevent jurors from overhearing huddled conversations between the judge, prosecutors and defence lawyers about matters deemed too sensitive to the national security to be disclosed.

The contents of these private debates, normally included in the court record, are also being censored from public transcripts of the proceedings by security experts in Washington, a process euphemistically described as "redaction". As a result, the press and public may never learn many of the secrets that General Noriega claims to know about American dealings with Panama and may never hear much of the evidence that the fallen ruler planned to use in his defence — nor, it seems, may the jury.

Under strictures imposed by the government through its Confidential Information Protection Act, the defendant must submit for prior scrutiny "any evidence related to national security or intelligence matters, including... the CIA... or similar entity". The order "presumes" that any such evidence must contain classified information.

The order has so severely limited the freedom of the defence to cross-examine government witnesses as to render its task practically impossible and the proceedings laughable at times.

After private debates in a corner of the courtroom beyond the jury's hearing, had drowned for good measure in white noise, Judge William Hoeverler ruled almost regularly in favour of prosecution objections on issues clearly pertinent to a case in which the accused has given notice that he will allege in his defence, at least in part, that American government agencies, including the CIA, conspired or complied with activities that have resulted in his indictment.



Noriega: White noise works for White House

Japanese finance minister to resign

FROM JOANNA PITMAN
IN TOKYO

RYUTARO Hashimoto, the Japanese finance minister, told members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party yesterday that he has decided to resign his post to take responsibility for the \$6 billion (£3.5 billion) fraud, illicit compensation and illegal share manipulation scandals that have disgraced his ministry and its banking and broking constituents during the past four months.

He said that he will step down after he has appended the annual International Monetary Fund and World Bank talks in Bangkok next month.

In August, as fresh evidence of financial shenanigans was surfacing and it emerged that his secretary was linked to a former Fuji Bank official who was arrested for forging bank deposit certificates, Mr Hashimoto promised to resign once he had ensured amendments to the securities and exchange law, aimed at preventing scandals.

The lower house of the Diet is expected to approve the proposed legislation today, although opposition members have said that the amendments are superficial and will do little to clean up malpractice in the industry, which has been aided by the finance ministry. The minister's resignation is seen, however, as a mainly ritual response and not likely to harm his political career.

Pathan riflemen salute princess

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN MICHI POINT, KHYBER PASS

WHAT the bearded Pathan tribesmen, their women nowhere to be seen, made of the Princess of Wales yesterday was difficult to gauge. But they did leave their rifles in several piles before lining the dusty village streets to watch her drive through to the Khyber Pass. It was no small gesture of respect.

The government's militiamen, who maintain some vague semblance of official authority on the snaking road, stood to attention as she drove by. The rest cheered as her Mercedes kicked up the dust. It was the biggest reception of her four days in Pakistan.

The princess wore a red floral skirt and short-sleeved top, very different from the clothes worn by frontier women who are often shrouded in the all-enveloping burka when they venture outside their homes. On the winding road through the bare, dun-coloured hills to the pass, she passed through the tribal smuggler bazaar at Jamrud where virtually anything is available — from a kilogram of heroin to a pocket television.

Slabs of hashish that normally decorate roadside stalls in Jamrud were removed for the visit, but reappeared as soon as the

princess passed back down the road on the last full day of her stay in Pakistan. The princess, making her longest solo trip, is due to leave for Britain today.

The royal party drove under escort from Peshawar through the lawless Khyber Agency where Pathan tradition demands that every man is armed. Most of the guns stayed in the background when she headed for Michni Point, a paramilitary garrison looking down to the Afghan border post at Torkhan.

There she gazed at the border village two miles away where last month a Scud missile launched by Afghan forces at Mujahedin rebels overshot and killed three Pakistani soldiers. She charmed the officers of the paramilitary Khyber Rifles, posing for pictures with them. She signed autographs for Maria Inam, an officer's daughter, and inscribed her copy of the *Princess of Wales Fashion Book*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Khizar Hayat, commander of the Khyber Rifles, told the princess that the tribesmen were tough, religious and masters of arms. They were the best friends and the worst enemies. They were freedom-loving, brave and hospitable.



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America filters Noriega's chitchat

From ALAN TOMLIN IN MIAMI

THE narcotics trial of Manuel Noriega, the Panama strongman, is made safe from the American community by a device called "white noise".

A device that fills the room with a sound from a radio is being used to prevent jurors from hearing huddled conversations between the prosecutors and defence lawyers about matters too sensitive to be discussed.

The contents of the state debates, some included in the court records also being censored by security officials in Washington. A phonetically distorted "redaction". As a result, many of the details of the Noriega trial are known about American news with Panama. Noriega never hear much of a defence that the trial planned to use in the trial. It seems that the trial is under strict control by the government.

Confidential Information Act, the defendant must submit for prior "any evidence relating to national security or matters including... or similar case order "presumed" is that evidence must be classified information. The order has a limited the freedom of the press to cross-examine government witnesses in order to task impossible and the trial is laughable at best.

After private defence corner of the court, the jury's head was draped for good in white noise. Judge Hoover ruled also in favour of his objections on some pertinent to a case. The accused has said that he will offer defence, at least in a American government cases, including the defence of compelled activities that have to be admitted.



Noriega: What works for White House

iflemmer princess

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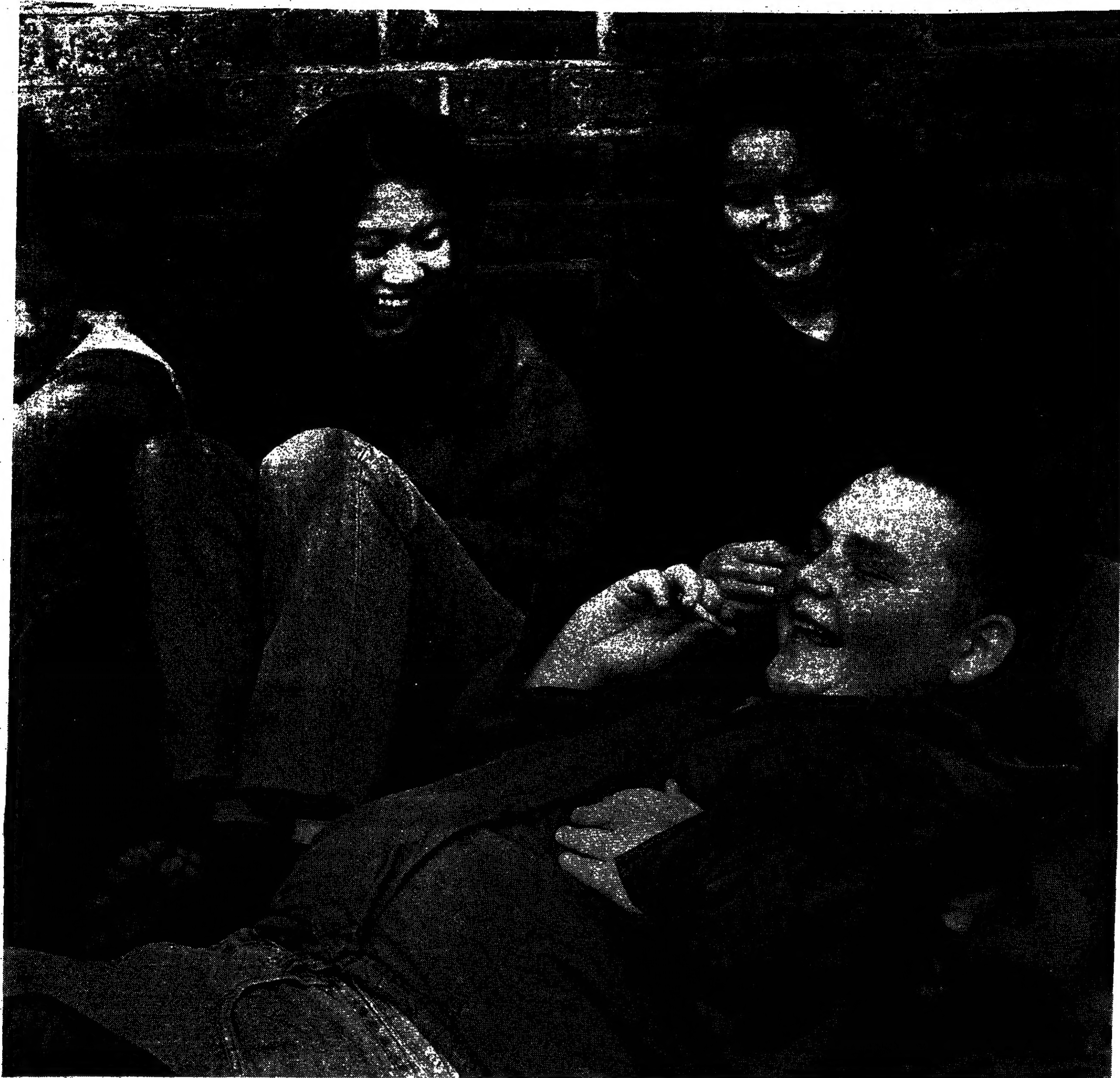
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Teaching brings out the best in people.

Reforming hero becomes mayor Muscovites love to hate



Popov: democrat with a hint of the autocrat

IF THINGS were not so dire, what with the country falling apart and talk of impending famine, more Muscovites might be re-living the lighter side of recent municipal life.

The grey old days certainly offered nothing to compete with duelling police chiefs, hunger strikes by stock-brokers and city councillors, and the adventures of a mayor with property ambitions that would shame Donald Trump.

The instigator of these recent episodes is the mayor, Gavrill Popov, the former democratic reformer whose ever-worn sweater and mop of grey hair give him the look of a middle-aged Slavic Beetle. After being everyone's favourite democrat in June, when he was confirmed in office with a big

popular mandate, Mr Popov has embarked on a colourful — his enemies say autocratic — course that has put backs up all the way from the American embassy to Lenin's tomb. In recent days, he has, for example, been denounced on television as a bandit by Professor Abel Aganbeyan, one of the fathers of perestroika, and called a tyrant by the staff of the Lenin museum.

On Wednesday, opposition had risen to the point that Eduard Shevardnadze and other eminent figures had to call out a rally in the mayor's support. The same day, Mr Popov had suffered a defeat when a new police chief, General Vyacheslav Komissarov, a career officer appointed by the council, was sworn into office against the mayor's wishes. He had

Gavrill Popov, not so long ago Moscow's democratic darling, has succeeded in putting everyone's back up, reports Charles Bremner

picked Arkady Murashev, a liberal physicist, for the post and for two weeks it was not clear which man would emerge to take on the formidable job of cracking down on the gangsters and swindlers now prospering in the vacuum left from the collapse of Soviet power. It took a hunger strike by several members of the council and calls from the Russian parliament to force through the appointment of General Komissarov.

Mr Popov's troubles began in earnest in late August in the triumphal rush after

the coup, when Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation, gave him special executive power that allows him to bypass the council and impose price controls on private trading and to oversee the conversion of state property to private ownership.

The idea of price limits threw the fledgling business world into a fury and prompted Konstantin Borovoy, the head of the Russian commodity and stock exchange, to start a hunger strike and threaten to declare the whole city and its eight

million people to be a "zone unhealthy to business". Of course, the reality is that Moscow has already held that status for 74 years.

Mr Popov's assistants insist that he remains as committed as ever to a free market but he might have to control basic food prices if they soar out of reach.

Muscovites are more worried about what everyone assumes will be a price explosion than they are about any other subject, according to the opinion polls, a fact confirmed by listening to the talk at any trolley-bus stop. Their alarm is compounded by a widespread inability to distinguish between the old evil of black-market speculation and the new era of supply and demand.

It is in his fondness for big buildings that Mr Popov has ruffled the broadest range of feathers. There seems barely a majestic edifice, bar the Kremlin, that has not caught his fancy. He began by his enemies. He began by purloining the headquarters of Comecon, the now defunct Eastern bloc's answer to the EC. As far as most Muscovites were concerned, he was welcome to this gloomy tower which looms over Mr Yeltsin's "White House" parliament.

Then, however, he reached for the spectacular old home on the edge of Red Square of Moscow's pre-revolutionary city council, which for decades has housed the central Lenin museum. This was too much for die-hard Communists. They have been denouncing him in *Pravda*, appealing to

the United Nations, and forming human chains with chants of "Hands off Lenin". Worst of all, to Moscow's chattering classes, was Mr Popov's grab last week for the grand old buildings of the USSR Academy of the National Economy, the internationally renowned institute headed by Professor Aganbeyan. Last Thursday, the staff turned up for work and found the doors sealed and a note affixed to them stating: "No work sealed by order of Mayor Popov."

After a day of telephone calls, Professor Aganbeyan gained access, though perhaps only for a time.

For all his tribulations, Mr Popov enjoyed one piece of good news this week: President Gorbachev has appointed him to his new advisory council.

Carrington advises Yugoslavia to rebuild on EC lines

FROM TOM WALKER IN THE HAGUE AND CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN ZAGREB

LORD Carrington, the chairman of the Yugoslav peace conference, yesterday said that the country's warring republics could be remodelled into a Yugoslav economic union, along the lines of the European Community.

Recognising that the fragile ceasefire was the most hopeful sign of an end to the conflict, Lord Carrington said the conference must now "be accelerated, in so far as it is possible". Cautious optimism about the shaky ceasefire increased yesterday when federal army troops and armour withdrew from barracks in the Croatian town of Vinkovci, one of the tensest areas.

Western military experts said that the pullout, agreed in secret talks between Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, and General Veljko Kadijevic, the federal defence minister, neutralised one of the country's worst potential military flashpoints.

Lord Carrington, a deeply pessimistic figure last week when the conference's last

session had to be abandoned because of heavy fighting, was in much more confident mood. "Last week everything was overshadowed by the fact that the ceasefire had not held, and there seemed no purpose in killing one another. But now it is holding, and if there is more progress it can hold further," the former British foreign secretary said.

But he is in a race against time, for the EC-brokered moratorium agreed at Brioni, suspending Slovenia's and Croatia's demands for independence for three months, expires on October 7. If either republic is unhappy at the framework suggested by the peace conference, by then, it may walk away from the negotiating table and plunge the country into more violence.

"What happens by October 7 is still a hypothetical question. We will have to wait and see," said Vladimir Jovanovic, the Serbian foreign minister. "I sincerely hope that neither the Croats nor the

Slovenes leave," said Lord Carrington.

His idea of an EC-type framework will be considered by three working groups, to be permanently installed in The Hague. One will look at economics, and how the six republics could be given secure trade links; another will look at the vexed question of ethnic minorities, the flash-point for so much of the violence; and a third will consider a constitutional framework that could succeed the Yugoslav federation.

The Bosnian foreign minister, Haris Silajdzic, gave the idea cautious support. He claimed that Montenegro and Macedonia, both supported the plan, but that Serbia rejected it and Croatia's wish for full-scale independence remained unchanged. He added though, that the Croatian delegation had shown a "more relaxed attitude".

Lord Carrington said the economic committee "could look at monetary union, a central bank, a single currency, that sort of thing". But in spite of these constructive ideas, yesterday's meeting was marred by the sort of obstinacy that has caused ceasefire after ceasefire to break down. Mr Jovanovic refused to acknowledge that any Croatian land had been seized by Serb militias. "Those territories belong to the Serb people who have been living there for centuries," he insisted. Nor did he say that he would ask the federal army, which is currently acting as a dubious "buffer force", to leave the land claimed by Serbia. "The army is a federal institution; it is up to the federal presidency."

The Serb foreign minister denied that the federal army had been supporting Serbia, saying instead that it had "been provoked". He added that if Croatia renews its claims for independence on October 7, the territory that his militias have seized will not be negotiable.

To counter this sort of intransigence, Lord Carrington again dangled the carrot of aid and economic co-operation. "I don't need to remind you that Jacques Delors, the EC Commission's president, has made it clear there must be a successful outcome to the peace conference before any aid can be considered." He said the conference would convene again next week "to take stock of progress". On Monday, EC defence ministers will meet under the aegis of the Western European Union and consider providing military personnel to safeguard the community's monitors in Yugoslavia.

Abortion debate opens divisions in united Germany

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

IN THE most passionate debate since German unification, the Bundestag yesterday demonstrated how deeply divided the country remains on the subject of abortion. In a series of emotional speeches, factions lined up behind one or other of six rival drafts for the new abortion law, meant to be in place before the end of next year.

In the rush to unification a year ago, both Germanies realised that their abortion legislation was so different that it was impossible in the time available to agree a new law for a united country. Abortion in the east was available on demand, but in the west it was always illegal unless approved on medical or psycho-social grounds. The unification treaty allowed the two laws to continue until the end of next year, by when a nationwide law is supposed to have been passed by a free vote in the Bundestag.

Yesterday's opening debate, dominated for once by women members, showed how difficult it is going to be to keep to that timetable. Even before the debate began it was agreed there was no chance of a compromise draft being approved yet. A special parliamentary committee is now to be set up to narrow the differences before any vote.

The search for a compromise is complicated by the fact that a narrow majority already exists for a law which would give a woman the final say in whether or not she should have an abortion. This idea is backed by virtually all the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), while other supporters include the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), the junior partners in the government coalition, and several prominent members of the Christian Democrats (CDU), the party of Helmut Kohl, the chancellor.

However, a majority within the CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), believe that a doctor must have the last word. Even though a free vote is involved, Herr Kohl wants at all costs to avoid the

FDP and some of his own party members voting with the opposition Social Democrats. This would weaken his authority at a time when the FDP is proving rebellious and is hinting it would be prepared to join a future SPD-led government coalition.

Herr Kohl has little or no room to manoeuvre within his own party. The most fervent advocate for the rights of the unborn child was Herbert Werner, a right-wing Christian Democrat. Every child was created in God's image, he said in putting forward his own draft, which would imprison any woman having an abortion without medical proof that childbirth would kill her. The fact that there have been about 300,000 abortions in Germany, legal or illegal, was a dreadful sign of how society had degenerated, he said.

The mainstream CDU-CSU draft is less strict, offering DM1,000 (£330) in maternity allowances to encourage motherhood. But this is virtually the existing legislation in the west. The promised better benefits are largely aimed at persuading women from the poorer east to have children.



Prophet margins: one of two blocks of American stamps, printed upside down by mistake in 1918, which have been auctioned for \$1.21 million (£699,000) by Christie's in New York. They marked the first US airmail flight



Grim vigil: a woman waiting anxiously near the Thillist television centre last night as the political turmoil in the Georgian capital headed for a showdown. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the Soviet republic's president, pledged to crush by force the national guard, former ministers and opposition politicians defying

his authority (Bruce Clark writes). The rebels have taken refuge in the television station which has become the focus of the struggle. The government says it will disarm the guards protecting them. Mr Gamsakhurdia said: "We will act in such a way as to have as little bloodshed as possible."

Shadow of Barbie still hangs over France

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

IF THE unwounded death of Klaus Barbie in a prison hospital closes one chapter of France's painful wartime history, the former Gestapo commander may still have the power to reopen emotional wounds. The body of the "Butcher of Lyons" was hardly cold before his French lawyer, Jacques Vergès, let it be known that Barbie had left a last testament on the circumstances surrounding the death in Gestapo hands of the Resistance hero, Jean Moulin.

"There is no longer any mystery about what happened," M Vergès said yesterday, indicating that he would go into more detail at a later date. Those in authority who had prevented Barbie from testifying on the Moulin affair during his trial for crimes against humanity four years ago, said M Vergès, could not now prevent the truth coming out.

With the passage of time, Barbie may conceivably have been the only person who knew beyond doubt whether Moulin was really tortured to death by the Gestapo after his capture in Lyons in June 1943, or if he killed himself in despair upon discovering that he had been betrayed by comrades in the Resistance.

Barbie's death revives memories that many in France would greatly prefer to leave undisturbed. Not one of the numerous French officials who served under the Germans during the occupation has ever been brought to trial, despite the existence of damning evidence from government files in both countries.

In the case of René Bousquet, a retired Parisian banker aged 82, there is proof that, as Vichy chief of police, he assisted personally with the round-up and deportation of large numbers of Jews (including several thousand young children) to Nazi death camps. This year M Bousquet was formally accused of crimes against humanity, but he denies the charges and the competence of French courts.

War crimes, page 12
Obituary, page 14

Russians warned of hardline danger

Moscow — Eduard Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister and one of the eminent reformers appointed to President Gorbachev's new political council of advisers, has renewed his strong warnings of the danger of a counter attempt by communist hardliners to take control of the Soviet Union (Charles Bremner writes).

He told a cheering crowd at a rally on Wednesday night in support of Gavrill Popov, Moscow's mayor, that they faced difficult times and called on all democrats to unite. "I don't want to dramatise things, but I am troubled by what is going on today... difficult trials await us."

Mr Gorbachev appointed a team of reformers and former aides to his political council to advise him on creating a new union from the ruins of the Soviet state.

Hope of Hanoi refugee accord

Hong Kong — Nguyen Manh Bieu, aged 32, a former fisherman, yesterday became the 10,000th Vietnamese boat person to return home from Hong Kong voluntarily (Joan Branley writes). In Hanoi, British officials were optimistic about the chances of reaching agreement with Vietnam soon on ways to return more boat people who do not volunteer.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been forced to drop cash allowances for returning volunteers because of fears that some boat people were leaving Vietnam for Hong Kong solely to get the allowances.

Fair ban stays

Bonn — The ban on Iranian publishers at the Frankfurt book fair, which was imposed in 1989 after Ayatollah Khomeini's death sentence on Salman Rushdie, is to continue. After intense public criticism, the organisers have decided to withdraw an invitation to eight Iranian publishers to take part.

Extradition rule

Ottawa — The Supreme Court of Canada cleared the way for the extradition of Charles Ng, an American accused in California of torture and sex killings committed more than six years ago. The tribunal decided whether to return someone to a jurisdiction where he could face the death penalty, which Canada does not have.

Sherry gloom

Jerez de la Frontera — Half of Spain's sherry grape harvest is certain to be lost because of a three-week-old strike by vineyard workers and bad weather, the employers' federation said. It added that job cuts and closures of some sherry houses were likely. Half the harvest has been picked. (Reuters)

Peace rethink

Johannesburg — Small black parties formerly hostile to negotiations are signalling their readiness to join South African talks on a new constitution. The breakthrough came after talks between Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, and the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation.

Alligator scare

Seattle — Police were searching the streets and waterways of Seattle for a 100lb alligator which disappeared from a two-day exhibition at the city's Pacific Science Centre. A \$400 (£230) reward has been offered for information leading to capture of the 4ft reptile, which has not been seen since Sunday morning. (Reuters)

Mental ordeal of Soviet orphans

Western experts have found that abuses of psychiatry common under Brezhnev are still being inflicted on abandoned children, David Watts reports

A SPECIAL mission to the Soviet Union has opened a "window of horror" revealing the condemnation of thousands of normal orphans to lives of treatment with heavy-handed psychiatry and drugs.

The group's findings are likely to raise new questions about the advisability of the reacceptance of Soviet psychiatry into world bodies. Soviet psychiatrists have clearly been aware of the practices in the orphans' homes, since the drugs used, not applicable to minors in the West, are identical to those used on political dissidents in the Brezhnev era.

A senior Soviet psychiatrist told the group, led by Baroness Cox, that psychiatry, which was once used as a method of political control, was now being used for social control.

The children, often abandoned by alcoholic or poor parents, are classified as retarded. Dr Katharine Adler, consultant paediatrician at the Brook Hill Hospital, Rochdale, Valerie Muter, clinical psychologist at the Institute of Child Care, and Martin Turner, principal psychologist at the Dyslexia Institute, visited institu-

tions in Moscow and St Petersburg at the invitation of Aleksandr Rodin, people's deputy of the city council of St Petersburg, and Valeri Borschov, people's deputy of the Moscow city council. They heard that 16,000 youngsters are classified as orphans in St Petersburg, about 1.6 per cent of the population.

The three experts have produced the medical evidence for what Baroness Cox, a leading human rights campaigner, called a "trajectory of despair" which condemns the children to 19th-century institutions, a limited education and an adult life without family or the ability to do anything other than manual labour. Many of the staff of the institutions in the two cities, however, clearly love their charges and do their best within a restrictive system. One managed to win a place for one of his "sub-normal" children at the Moscow Conservatory of Music.

one of St Petersburg's "special schools" — in reality, remand prisons renamed to minimise the city's crime statistics. Here young men are crammed 15 to a room and shut up 23 hours a day. Trying to get fresh air at a window is an offence punishable by five days in solitary confinement. Inmates are regularly threatened with a term in a psychiatric institution for any wrongdoing.

Last night Baroness Cox called for the separation of mental illness from learning difficulties; the replacement of the concept of "oligophrenia" with an educational approach to learning difficulties, and an end to the inappropriate use of such drugs as magnesium sulphate, haloperidol and amiazin for non-medical purposes. She spoke of eager, open-faced children hungry for contact with the group when they visited the institutions. One sad-eyed 13-year-old, Dimitri, told her: "Please will you find me a mother? I want to get out of here." Another girl closed the door behind the group, for secrecy, to tell a story, heard repeatedly, of sexual abuse and beatings from the age of seven.

Many of them end up on the wrong side of the law in

Nation in need of a nanny

Kate Muir talks to
Esther Rantzen about
her latest campaign,
to persuade Britain
that it needs a
minister for children

The last blow has been struck against the W.C. Fields school of child psychology. "I like children," he said, "especially when boiled." On the front line of attack (again) is Esther Rantzen, OBE, screen queen, woman-of-the-people, mother-of-three, and inveterate children's rights campaigner. She announced yesterday in the annual National Children's Home lecture, that she wanted the government to appoint a minister for children. Pronto.

And what Esther says, shall be done. At least, that is what has happened on previous campaigns, and why should Ms Rantzen expect anything less now? The point seems sensible enough: children cannot themselves have a voice, and responsibility for them is taken by a series of buck-passing government departments, each with its own initiatives but without a coherent central policy. A children's minister, lobbying for children's rights in each department, would be like a toddler having a tantrum in a supermarket — hard to ignore.

The Labour party is keen as mustard on the idea, but the Conservatives are undecided, which is why Ms Rantzen decided it was time to step in. "I don't want this to become a political football, with one party saying no for no other reason than the other says yes. It should be above party politics. The people supporting it are from a wide range of backgrounds, from the House of Lords suggesting a youth minister, to charities.

There is much talk of parental rights, from custody, to educating children, and preventing social workers taking them away, but we hear next to nothing about children's rights, she says. "A hundred years ago every husband had the right to beat his own wife. It was recognised as perfectly acceptable discipline. I wonder if children are now where women were then."

Ms Rantzen points to the cross-examination of abused children in criminal trials, where they face the same intimidation and destructive questioning as rape victims did in the past. She saw the effect a lawyer can have on a nervous child first hand when she appeared as a witness after a *That's Life!* investigation into teachers abusing children at Crookham Court School, and wonders whether giving evidence by video link will make the experience any less traumatic.

Ms Rantzen is full of praise for measures such as the new Children Act, which puts the rights of the child to the fore in legal matters, but all around she sees anomalies: the Home Office announces plans to spot the "criminal child", while she says the education department is allowing them to be fed school lunches that lay the foundations for coronary heart disease, and the environment department is failing



Esther Rantzen: "A hundred years ago every husband had the right to beat his wife. I wonder if children are now where women were then"

to provide playgrounds on the worst estates. "During the riots in Newcastle, a mother said that because there was nowhere to play, she took her son to 'see the fires'. Great." She can only laugh at the absurdity of it all.

As the viewers out there know, Ms Rantzen likes a laugh, which in some ways seems at odds with her utter seriousness when it comes to campaigning such as those for Childline, the phone counselling service for abused children. Many people still associate her with the persistent pursuit of the bad joke, the phallic vegetable, the dog which could say "sausages".

On her flowered sofa in Hampstead she is smaller and less garish than she appears on screen, and wants to talk in depth about what matters to her — children and more children. In the same way *That's Life!* has grown up as a programme since its incarnation in 1973, going from exposés of wicked door-to-door salesmen to full scale investigations into child abuse, Ms Rantzen, now 51, has grown with it, in stature and campaigning zeal. Although the word Esther often brings a snort and the words "That woman!" — as it did with another blonde woman who also graduated from Somerville

College, Oxford — the word Childline is taken very seriously.

Only someone with her brass neck, as they say, could have been so influential. It is probably because of Ms Rantzen that you are at this moment wearing a flame-proof nightgown, a safe riding hat, and there is no longer a crooked double glazing salesman at your door. It is also because of her in the main, that 170,000 physically, mentally and sexually abused children have been counselled by Childline.

In the late 1980s, with the murders of Jasmine Beckford and Kimberley Carlisle, the sudden interest in child abuse, parental rights, and children's rights often reached hysteria. And then the swing in the opposite direction during the Cleveland and Orkney enquiries. Ms Rantzen and her campaigns hit the nation's pulse at exactly the right moment, and she hopes to do the same again with the minister for children.

She sees the recent peaking of interest in the child paralleling the interest at the close of the last century, when the combination of Dr Barnardo and Dickens raised consciousness that "starving, begging children on the streets were real

human beings and not there to be kicked like dogs". The state system of children's homes and protection rose out of that era, but she believes that is too institutionalised and mechanical for present-day needs.

Relationships between parents and children are going the same way, she says. "I am going to say it again even though I know it makes me a laughing stock, but when we began to bottlefeed our children, it was a symbol of the distancing of the relationship, with nannies taking on the whole job of mothering. The sort of nannies I had brought my children to me wherever I was."

The mother of Emily, aged 13, Rebecca, 11, and Joshua, nine — who were born after she married her BBC boss Desmond Wilton — was a serious breastfeeder and vociferous campaigner on the subject. "I even did it on radio, although we didn't intend that. Joshua was hungry."

She is also a traditionalist about regular bedtimes "but they should never take precedence over talks and cuddles". Unlike the headmaster who said yesterday, at the annual preparatory schools' conference, that seven-year-olds should be in bed by 7.30pm and 12 and 13-year-olds by 8.45pm, she allows her children up a little later. "Life isn't that cut and

dried. Regular bedtimes are fine as part of a family routine, but they can't create security in themselves."

She copes as a parent now because the BBC "has kindly moved the recording of *That's Life!* so I can be around at weekends". This sudden change of heart at the BBC, fitting in with parents' schedules, can be put down to the new men (in both senses) at the top, says Ms Rantzen, Jonathan Powell and Alan Yentob, who are parents themselves. Her minister for children will also, she hopes, look at the difficulties for working mothers. She still believes the mother's role is the most important — fathers are not so sensitive to non-verbal communication; mothers can smell when a child is feeling ill. "I don't want to shove her back into the kitchen, but I want to make her aware that it's possible to overstretch herself."

Prescriptive? Yes. Bossy? A bit. But without such conviction, nothing would get done. "I try not to be the nation's nanny," she says, grinning a great deal. "I really think I could devalue everything I do if people get bored with me telling them to stop smoking, stop drinking and stop smacking their children. I hope I'll be able to recognise it if I ever become counter-productive."

Anything for a quiet life

One man's scheme to repopulate the rural west of Ireland is improving the lives of Dublin families

If you have to do it look out the door," says Paul Murphy, gesturing at the silken calm surface of the Shannon estuary, glistening in the sun away down the hill.

"That's daily life in Kibaha," he continues in his unreconstructed Dublin accent. "The cows are milked in the morning and milked again in the evening and between that, nothing much happens."

Outside, the silence of the west of Ireland on a shimmering, sunny day. From the brown and white cottage set on the Loop peninsula in far west Co. Clare, you can see across infinitely sub-divided fields. In the distance is St Canan's School, which Mr Murphy's children have been attending for a year. Slightly to the left is Monkeen church, taking the eye zigzagging from farm cottage to farm cottage — many abandoned — out to the blue, unusually still, Atlantic.

As Mr Murphy, a former minibus driver from Dublin, suggests, nothing is happening in Kibaha, the way nothing has happened there for decades. A herd grazing near the church has been moved to a new field, he notices.

Mr Murphy and his wife Bernice need no prompting to celebrate again the move from Dublin a year ago that has changed their lives and those of their children, Susan, aged eight, and Stephen, six.

"We haven't discovered anything we dislike about it yet," Mrs Murphy enthuses.

Just along the lane is their closest neighbour, Jim Connolly, a leading Irish sculptor who has made this new life possible for the Murphys and 35 families like them, with his scheme for the resettlement of the rural west of Ireland.

Mr Connolly and his wife Kathleen have lived in Kibaha in a thatched cottage for more than 20 years. In that time they have watched the village and others like it wither away as the economics of modern farming dictate ever larger amalgamations and unemployment has driven the young to the cities or to Britain or the United States.

"There are parts of rural Ireland where you can take it for granted every second home is empty," Mr Connolly says. He found this disintegration of rural life "traumatic". Mr Connolly's solution is to reverse this movement by offering families from deprived areas of Dublin the chance to start a new life in the country. The object is to identify empty houses that farmers have long given up hope of filling, negotiate a rent capable of being covered by social security, and then match them with families eager to move. This is not a scheme aimed at those looking for a second home.

For years Mr Connolly toyed with the idea without daring to go ahead, wondering whether the sceptics were right who told him it would never work, that it was unrealistic to expect city families to move to the middle of nowhere, where the prospects for employment are virtually nil.

But he always believed the plan would work. "On the one hand you have millions of people crammed into one overcrowded city and, on the other, all these empty houses and a shortage of people. I thought: 'Why can't they be brought together?'"

He could never have guessed at the scale of the response once he started canvassing his ideas on radio talk shows just over a year ago. He is now trying to cope with a waiting list of more than 500 families eager to exchange life in Dublin for Co. Clare, (Clwyd), Tipperary, Sligo or Mayo.

With no financial assistance from the government or the EC, Mr Connolly and small band of volunteer helpers have identified hundreds of houses available for rent, many of which can be made habitable at low cost.

Most of the families faced long-term unemployment in Dublin but agree with Mr Connolly that it is better to be on the dole in a crime-free environment, rich in space and clean air, than in the inner-city. Mrs Murphy says that her



No regrets: the Murphy family

family has become more relaxed and more outgoing since they arrived in Kibaha. The trump card is its local school, where the children have swapped class size of 30 or more for just five or six.

"All the families that have moved are so happy for the children," Mr Connolly says. "They've all got problems with their houses or with shortages of money, but they are so happy for the children."

Of the families who have made the move so far, only one has retraced its steps. Almost all remain unemployed.

Back in the southwestern edge of Dublin, in its drab new town of Tallaght, the McGrail family are eager to get out. When they met them they were preparing for a trip to see a cottage that Mr Connolly had earmarked for them near Gort in north Co. Clare.

Mick and Bernice McGrail were sure that if the house were even remotely suitable, they would take it.

Mr McGrail, who lives a taxi in Dublin, is prepared to go on the dole if necessary in Clare. "It has to be a family decision," he says. "My kids, they love the country. We think of the freedom, the peace and quiet. It might not suit everybody, but I would certainly suit it."

EDWARD GORMAN

When a woman has to face the bald truth

The lessons
learnt from
losing your hair

Just about the worst thing that could happen to an 18-year-old girl in her first term at university happened to Julia Paulson, an American exchange student who has just spent a year at Bristol University. All her hair fell out.

Some years ago, Ms Paulson's hairdresser noticed a small bald patch on the crown of her head. She had not had leg hair for about a year, which she had simply thought was lucky. By the Christmas of her first university year in America all her hair had gone, in handfuls and combs.

Ms Paulson was eventually diagnosed as suffering from *Alopecia universalis*, a rare and rarely reversible condition involving the loss of all body hair.

"It is amazing where you have hair," she says. "My hay fever got a lot worse in the summer after I lost my hair because my nose hair had gone. Without eyelashes, my eyelids swelled up."

Her doctor tried to give her poison ivy in an attempt to distract her auto-immune system, but to no avail. The university psychologist thought her hair loss might be stress-related. "When I was told it was stress, I had no idea how to correct that or reverse it. What scared me most was the thought that my mental process was causing it to happen. People had been telling me to relax for years."

Dr David Fenton, a specialist in alopecia, who runs a hair clinic at St Thomas's hospital, London, says several studies have confirmed that severe stress can trigger such hair loss.

The year at Bristol was easier for Ms Paulson than those as a student in America,

both in the amount of work she took on and in relationships. "English men are more approachable and English women are nowhere near as appearance-obsessed as American women."

Her experience at home was very different "because of the tremendous importance attached to conformity in appearance". Her boyfriend of the time, who was very sympathetic, found his men friends' reaction — "Haven't you dumped her yet?" — heartless.

When she first lost her hair Ms Paulson took to wearing a baseball cap. Boys stopped sitting next to her in class. It took her three years to build up the courage to go swimming again.

She has had to learn to cope with people's reactions. "If you sit on a bus with no hair people react either as if you are a punk or as if you are bald as a result of chemotherapy and are therefore dying."

She confided her attacks of despair in a woman friend who has cancer. The friend helped her emotionally and dragged her along to buy a wig. It took her a long time to start wearing it. She finds it emotionally bothersome to feel "the stab of fear that someone might walk in on me when I'm not wearing it".

According to Ms Paulson the wig industry in America is geared to the permanent wig. There are suction wigs that are so secure you can water-ski in them, and others surgically sewn to the scalp. The proce-

dures have to be repeated every six months, and carries with it the risk of infection. Neither solution is yet available in Britain. Hair weaving and implanting techniques are only possible for people with some hair.

Ms Paulson is not interested. "If my hair doesn't grow back, I really am going to deal with this, because I can't spend the rest of my life worrying about getting into a new relationship and actually having to tell someone. I feel really distanced from my face. Looking at myself in the mirror is always a surprise."

Her experience, of total hair loss, is rare. Dr Reginald Harris, a dermatologist at London's Royal Free Hospital, reports that 2 per cent of all outpatient dermatology cases are suffering from *Alopecia areata*, partial hair loss that will regrow in time. Five per cent of that group will go on to develop *Alopecia totalis*, the loss of head hair; only 1 per cent of *Alopecia totalis* sufferers will lose all their body hair in the form of *Alopecia universalis*.

After three years of total hairlessness, Ms Paulson does have small tufts of hair growing on her scalp and is optimistic. "Now it looks like it's going to grow back. I do believe it was largely emotional."

"I was never into being pretty in high school because I had been successful at other things. But when I got to college, I never felt more like a girl, people thought of me as feminine. Before I lost my hair, I took refuge in academic activities. Prettiness can be a refuge, too."

JUDITH STEINER

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ARTS 11

GALLERIES: LONDON

Explicit evidence of an instinctive soul

John Russell Taylor on the Royal Academy show of Francesco Clemente's works; and a commemorative exhibition of French artist Henri Gaudier-Brzeska

One could say it is premature to talk of the generation of artists who emerged ten years ago in shows such as "A New Spirit in Painting" and "Zeitgeist" in terms of survival. Most of them are hardly middle-aged, and some, such as Francesco Clemente, are not even 40. And yet, such is the speed at which cycles of fashion turn that already there is the danger that they may have been swamped by newer art-world crazes. It is not only in their media coverage that painters these days resemble pop stars.

The Clemente show at the Royal Academy is the first fairly comprehensive showing he has had in this country: the only significant previous show was "The Fourteen Stations" at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1983. That was confined to one series of large paintings; this gallery shows some 125 works on paper — drawings, watercolours, pastels, etchings and lithographs — from 20 years and three countries, or "worlds" as the subtitle has it. Obviously this, though extensive, is still a partial view, since Clemente has always made the most spectacular impression with his large canvases. But it is enough to give some idea of how he is looking after a decade in the limelight.

The answer to that is: "He is not better," he is much the same. "Something which has always had to be taken into account with Clemente is his extreme uneasiness. This is recognisable in works which are presumably to be judged as a unity: in series such as the "Stations", wonderful paintings jostle with the juvenile, the hopelessly slapdash. It must have something to do with his methods of working: he is a great believer in automation, sometimes treating his canvas

(and, no doubt even more, his papers) like a sort of multicoloured Ouija board. Out the images pour from his unconscious, and register as quickly as possible. Maybe a little more quality control might be applied after the event, but it is difficult not to respond to the generosity of spirit with which Clemente lays his innermost thoughts and feelings open to the world.

Perhaps the innermost recesses are not very deep down. But that hardly seems to be at issue when one is confronted with such splendid spectacles as the first wall seen in the room given over to Clemente's Indian world: more than 100 small watercolours, some of them abstract, some of them explicit, all in the dazzling colours of Indian fabrics.

Wonderful paintings jostle with the juvenile and the hopelessly slapdash

The explicit element, which reflects a childlike — or maybe a childish — preoccupation with the more basic natural functions, is easier to take than might be supposed, especially in the watercolours where the elements, clear enough when you look closely, tend to be washed into inoffensiveness, which is often not the case with the large canvases.

On the evidence of this show, the world represented by Clemente is the most sensually beguiling, the world represented by New York is the toughest and often most seriously impressive, and that represented by Rome is the most innocent and guileless. This is probably because Clemente's first studio was in Rome, and so the Rome room contains some of his earliest surviving works (curiously like early Lucian Freud) and he continues to associate the place with his beginnings. Subsequently, he seems to go to Lucian Freud and wallow in his instincts, and to New York to enjoy, jettison, and meet challenges. When challenged,



Meeting challenges head on: Waiting, one of Clemente's highly expressive watercolours, on show at the Royal Academy's "Three Worlds" exhibition

he is a brilliant draughtsman: when relaxed he is a marvelous colourist. Pity about the final quality control.

At 39, Clemente has already managed to have a career three or four times longer than that of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska. He was only 23 when he was killed in the first world war, and this is the centenary of his birth; virtually all his work was done between 1910 and 1915. But evidently he was an obsessive worker: Enid Bagnold has a story about him suddenly producing a copious nosebleed while she was modelling for him and, when she pointed this out, carrying right on making art and demanding "brusquely 'Well, aren't you going to do something about it?'". The result of all this frantic activity is an astonishing amount of sculpture and work on paper.

But what is more remarkable than the quantity is the quality. Even among the enterprising circle of Ezra Pound and Wyndham Lewis in London just before the war, Gaudier (as he was before he added the name of his Polish associate Sophie Brzeska) was brilliantly original. He also had, clearly, an unbeatable confidence as soon as he had a pencil in his hand, and his slightest sketches of humans or animals have the high-wire inevitability of a classic Chinese brush-drawing. They look as if they were done in seconds, and they probably were, but there is little in them that the most capacious would wish any different.

The centenary show at the Mercury Gallery is the first,

and apparently the only, that the year has thrown up. Next year there will be a museum show in France where, despite his French origins, Gaudier is still much less known than in England. But this show is more than enough to be going on with. It has some very fine portrait drawings, a few rather Vorticist studies for sculpture, and some funny odds and

ends. The show also has several fine bronzes, and in one case the original plaster for the *Maquette for a Bird Bath*, as well as the finished casting. The great novelty is a granite carving, *Figure*, lost from view since it was first exhibited in 1914. In this standing female, head thrown dramatically back, Gaudier seems to be anticipating at once mature Epstein, Henry Moore and a certain kind of expressive Deco. It is pointless to ask what else he might have done had he been spared; pointless but irresistible.

Finally, in my art fair piece on Tuesday, I mistakenly referred to the late Edmund Kapp as Edmund Knapp. Apologies.

Francesco Clemente: *Three Worlds*, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1 (071-439 7438), until October 27. Henri Gaudier-Brzeska: 1891-1915, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1 (071-734 7800), until October 26.

CRITIC'S CHOICE GALLERIES

JAPAN FESTIVAL

PHOTO EVENT. Four one-person exhibitions include photographs from the documentary to the surreal. The oddest is Miyako Kori, who photographs weird objects made from fish. Contemporary Photography from Japan. Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 6 Great Newport Street, WC2 (071-831 1772).

lived in Japan from 1875 to 1898 as adviser to the Royal Mint. He collected a staggering 15,000 prints, scrolls and paintings; these 200 finest are an eye-opener. An Italian in Japan. Accademia Italiana, 24 Rutland Gate, SW7 (071-225 3474).

wood-block printing. New Japanese Graphics. Design Museum, Butlers Wharf SE1 (071-403 8833).

ITALIAN VIEW. The painter/engraver Edoardo Chiosso

RECORDS: ROCK

Hot without being overheated

FOR almost a decade, the Los Angeles-based Red Hot Chili Peppers have languished on the loony fringe of heavy rock, their talent for gross self-promotional buffoonery earning them a disproportionately high ratio of magazine cover stories to recorded product sold. Their fifth album, *Blood Sugar Sex Magik*, turns out, against the odds, to be an absolute stunner.

Produced by Def Jam supremo Rick Rubin, this exuberantly profane collection is a revolutionary mixture of rap and rock with full funk trimmings — not the thrash and burn variety that Public Enemy and Anthrax have been putting about lately, but a more measured affair that offers a primal belt of power without all that overheated bluster.

A roll call of influences would be vast and varied —

Red Hot Chili Peppers: *Blood Sugar Sex Magik* (Warner Bros. 7599-26681-2). Van Morrison: *Hymns to the Silence* (Polydor 649 026-2).



Dreary: Van Morrison

from Jimi Hendrix to The Average White Band, Led Zeppelin to Cameo, Robin Trower to Eric B. and Rakim for starters — but not a note of this is sampled from other recordings. Somewhere in the mix lurks the guiding spirit of Sly and The Family Stone, one of an earlier generation's great welders of black music and progressive rock stylings.

For all the album's complex diversity, its components slot together with uncanny ease. From the comic and explicit "Sir Psycho Sexy", with its tinglingly dreamy

instrumental coda, to the post-daisy age swag of "Mellowship Slinky in B Major", it is a riot of poky riffs, hefty push-and-tug rhythms and pleasantly revealing surprises.

No such vitality, let alone originality, is evident in Van

Morrison's dreary *Hymns to the Silence*. Instead there is a string of long, repetitive reveries about wanting to get back to the good old days, a lot of George Fame's organ sounding as if it is on loan from the Bailey working men's variety club, and a raft of straightforward proselytizing: a sort of Celtic-rock version of *Songs of Praise*.

Morrison's best performance is a relaxed trot through the traditional hymn "Be Thou My Vision" (which also ranks as the album's best melody). As for his reedy, ragged version of "Carrying a Torch", it just makes you realise what tremendous style Tom Jones brings to a song.

DAVID SINCLAIR

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Theatre and Opera
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A deathly dilemma

Nigel Hawkes on a life without spirit

Modern medicine has conjured up dilemmas undreamed of by Hippocrates when he created the ethical basis of clinical practice two and a half millennia ago.

The boxer Michael Watson, brain-damaged in his title fight last weekend and still in intensive care in St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, may yet make a full recovery; it is too soon to dismiss his chances. But for many other patients, brain injuries impose some very difficult decisions on their families, friends and medical teams.

Tony Bland, a 21-year-old Liverpool fan from Keighley, West Yorkshire, was seriously injured in the Hillsborough football stadium crush. Starved of oxygen, his brain was damaged beyond reasonable hope of repair, yet he is still alive in the Aldreda Hospital in Keighley, continuing a form of vegetative survival which can scarcely be called life. Mr Bland is alive because of the way his brain was damaged. Often the robust cells in the brain-stem survive injuries which destroy more sensitive cells in the higher parts of the brain, the cortex, which controls the senses and the processes of thought. Patients with such injuries can breathe unaided, and so long as they are fed intravenously will survive, perhaps for a very long time.

The record is believed to be 36 years, and although half such patients die in the first year, survival for ten to twenty years is by no means uncommon. In many cases, infections in the first few months after the injury provide a natural end to an unnatural existence, so long as family and doctors agree that artificial respiration shall be avoided and no antibiotics are prescribed. The dilemma is less acute in cases where life is sustained only by a machine. Once doctors are convinced that the brain is dead, families usually accept that hope has gone, and agree that the machine be turned off. To do so is not euthanasia, for there is always a chance that the patient will, after all, be able to breathe unaided.

More difficult are the cases when the patient can breathe, but must be fed in order to survive. Patients in this state are not suffering, because the sentient parts of their brain have been destroyed; nor are they terminally ill. They may have long periods of apparent wakefulness, when they open their eyes, and even appear to follow a bright light around the room. Their fingers may still show a groping or grasping reflex, which may convince relations that inside the comatose body a spirit survives. Such hopeful signs are, however, illusory.

In January, a committee of doctors and lawyers from the Institute of Medical Ethics suggested that it would be morally justifiable to withdraw artificial feeding from such patients. The law has nothing to say on the subject, but the Medical Defence Union has warned the doctors treating Mr Bland that if they withdraw feeding, as his parents wish, they run the risk of prosecution for attempted murder. The British Medical Association believes that in cases like these, parents should be able to apply to the courts for a ruling. Let us hope the family of Michael Watson are spared such a dreadful recourse.

The important medical, ethical and legal questions surrounding cases like these have yet to be tackled in Britain, though last year the Court of Appeal did rule in favour of doctors who wanted to withdraw life-saving treatment to a severely brain-damaged baby who had already been resuscitated several times. Medicine will one day have to grasp the nettle. For the sake of family, society and the health service, it is surely best that such patients be allowed to die. Striving officiously to keep alive has never been part of a doctor's duty, and patients who cannot lead a sentient life should at least be allowed a dignified death.

A standing international court is needed to try genocidal crimes against humanity, urges Lord Shawcross

Putting Saddam on trial

intention to carry out this obligation, and that due note was being made of the identity of the criminals.

Yet today, Saddam has restored himself to his dictatorial position, and with crack troops, half his armour intact and some air power, he has committed further atrocities on the Kurds in the north and the Shia in the south, and is now flouting the terms of the armistice.

So why did the allies not carry out their intention — in Mrs Thatcher's words — "to bring Saddam to trial for perpetrating these brutal cruelties, just as happened after the second world war"? Certainly the reason was not, as some have inferred from the words of the Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, that our forces could not be relied upon to do their duty after the intensive bombing after the massacre at Mutha Ridge. They may have been reluctant to engage in further bombings of this sort, but none was needed. General Schwarzkopf wanted to push on, but was not allowed to for political reasons: partly the fear of timid

officials that a break-up of Iraq might destabilise other Islamic states, partly the president's desire to take advantage of the unexpected light casualties and to get the boys back home.

There is one important lesson to be learned from what has happened in the Gulf and the failed Moscow coup: the need for a standing international court with criminal jurisdiction. Had such a court been in existence, the Allies could hardly have ignored their legal duty to bring Saddam to trial.

Although Saddam could legally be brought before a national court, this would present problems, and the allies would probably have to set up an ad hoc tribunal as was done after the second world war. This was expressly stated at the time to be

the British government's intention. However, the Nuremberg process was regarded by some — including Goring — as "victors' justice", and the establishment of such a tribunal to deal with Saddam might have been viewed with anxiety in the Islamic world. This objection, like those which could have arisen in Russia had the coup succeeded, could hardly have arisen if an appropriate international tribunal already existed.

After the criticisms of the Nuremberg Trials, the United Nations discussed a proposal to set up such an international criminal court, and in 1948 I spoke at the UN on behalf of the British government in support of the idea. Early in the 1950s, the UN decided that such a court should be established, and a

statute was drafted. But the Cold War intervened.

So what is the present government's attitude? Negative and discouraging. The government seems now to regard war itself as being a sufficient means of implementing international law. However, on only one occasion before the Gulf war — the concerted action in Korea under UN auspices — has international law been invoked in war. Yet during this period there have been innumerable instances — from Cambodia and Pol Pot on — of undoubted breaches of the rule of law which attracted no international action. The Falklands war was not examples of international law in action, but a simple instance of self-defence.

Had Saddam's invasion taken place in the African sub-continent or Asia, where the economic and political interests of America and Britain are not involved, the history of the last 40 years suggests that would have done nothing, and that the rule of international law in criminal matters would have remained something of a dead letter.

The International Law Commission has been working on a code of "Crimes against the peace and security of mankind" for many years and has not finished yet. Many of the proposals for this code are, according to the government, "vague or even nonsensical", but this is no reason for not proceeding to establish an international criminal court at once. International law has grown up gradually, instead of being embodied in a single code. If fear that some proposed laws might be vague had obstructed the establishment of our English system, we would never have had any courts at all. Courts are established to deal with such laws as exist. Their jurisdiction is modified or extended from time to time. So it should be with an international criminal court.

Given goodwill between the great powers, such a court could be set up now to deal with such well-established crimes as waging aggressive war, genocide and so on. Without it — and perhaps eventually an international police force — the new world order some have talked bravely about will remain a mirage.

The author was British chief prosecutor at Nuremberg.

Peter Riddell argues that John Major is approaching High Noon in the negotiations over political union

Shootout at the EC Corral

A WEEK IN POLITICS

If there is going to be a showdown over Europe, John Major wants to appear as the Gary Cooper of Maastricht. He will be the reasonable tough guy, willing to talk but firm on principles, tougher in practice than that veteran gunslinger Margaret Thatcher.

At present, Mr Major's European strategy is in danger of unravelling. The publication of the draft treaty on European political union by the Dutch presidency of the community has narrowed his room for manoeuvre before the Maastricht summit in December. He may have to take a tougher line than Mrs Thatcher would have done.

Until recently, all appeared to be going according to plan. Since becoming prime minister, Mr Major has shown how different he is from Mrs Thatcher, saying he wants Britain to be "at the very heart of Europe" and attending meetings with a smile rather than a scowl. British ministers have cosied up to the Germans. Mr Major chats about elections with Chancellor Kohl. The British government pinned its hopes on the friendly Dutch not proposing anything unpalatable over monetary and political union — which meant nothing that might split the Tories before the general election. Euro-fudge was to be the plat du jour.

Negotiations on European monetary union have gone well for Mr Major. There will be no commitment to a single currency. However, convinced other European ministers are that Britain will eventually join, the question is still whether, not when. Moreover, there is what Whitehall calls a "content-free" next phase of monetary union: Britain will face no new constraints on exchange-rate and monetary policy in the next few years beyond those required for membership of the EMS. There is to be no European central bank, nor is there any requirement for the Bank of England to become independent.

Nor has a date been fixed for the community to move to the final stage of union. At least seven of the 12 will have to enter, raising hopes in Whitehall that the starting date will be deferred from 1997 until the end of the decade. While questions remain about how binding any commitments, or aspirations, on convergence of economic performance should be, Mr Major hopes to be able to sign a monetary treaty in Maastricht.

The political treaty has been more difficult. In Whitehall's view, this may be because Rudi Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, has been preoccupied with internal political problems, while Hans van den Broek, the foreign minister, has concentrated on the problems in Yugoslavia. This has meant that the initiative has been left to Piet Dankert, who is more of a Euro-enthusiast. The first worrying signs were seen earlier this month, and were confirmed by the draft treaty on Tuesday.

The Dutch draft differs from an earlier Luxembourg version by proposing to bring foreign policy, internal security and immigration within the scope of the main European treaty. This would involve not only the European Commission and European Parliament, but the European Court of Justice, which the Tories consider to be politically motivated. Instead, Britain wants these matters to remain subject to discussion between ministers of member governments and control by national parliaments. Virtually nothing in the draft is acceptable to Mr Major, and he will not recommend it to parliament.

So the prime minister has a problem. He has been saying that he can do business with Europe and deliver a better agreement than either Mrs Thatcher or Neil



Dutch ambush: Lubbers failed to curb the enthusiasts who drafted this week's treaty

Kinnock. But that hope is fading. His strategy now is to be positive in public — Britain would like to do a deal at Maastricht — while talking more toughly in private with the French, German and Italian leaders. He is reluctant to declare his hand yet, although Douglas Hurd will indicate the scope for negotiation at a foreign ministers' meeting on Monday. There is room for compromise in, for example, extending the powers of the Strasbourg parliament over the Commission and the budget.

Always the politically acute whip, Mr Major knows the limits of what can be sold to the Tory party. The leadership is keeping

open lines to anti-European MPs such as Teddy Taylor and Jonathan Aitken, and is aware of the restless Norman Tebbit's ability to stir up the backbenches. But Mr Major may be worrying too much about these MPs, since the public largely backs his approach.

Several opinion polls have shown that the public is enthusiastic about Europe in general terms; younger people more so than older ones. Mrs Thatcher misjudged the public mood, and now the public seems in tune with Mr Major's approach. A poll conducted this week by Mori for the Rowntree Reform Trust indicates that half of the electorate would increase their support for

the Tories if Mr Major stood up to his party's right wing over Europe, with only 5 per cent saying this would decrease their support.

Mr Major has little to fear at present from Labour on this issue. The party has deftly avoided being in the firing line over Maastricht, preferring to watch, and highlight, Tory divisions. Spokesmen have emphasised the party's general commitment to Europe, while not wanting to appear too federalist. Labour favours strengthening the powers of the Strasbourg parliament, though not any extension of the Commission's remit. The party backs a single currency,

eventually, but wants to ensure that economic convergence does not restrain growth. There is an element of having it both ways, but that is one of the few joys of opposition.

The main threat remains Mrs Thatcher. The Tory rank-and-file would be shocked if they realised how much she is seen as a nuisance by the current regime. Ministers draw comfort from the waning impact of her speeches; Monday's onslaught in Washington, for instance, was barely reported. But Mrs Thatcher still has headline potential. In that respect, the latest events could not come at a worse time. For the party conference is only 10 days away. Instead of sounding a positive note about Europe, ministers will be forced onto the defensive, giving ammunition to critics of the Community.

There is still nearly ten weeks before Maastricht, plenty of time for compromise. And it is not a matter of Britain against the other 11. There are cross-currents of opinion. But no one should underestimate the tendency for Germany and France to do a clinching deal. Britain may now be a player in Europe, but we are not yet at the heart of the decision-making.

Mrs Thatcher used to make a lot of noise before meetings, attacking everyone in sight except the Americans. Before conceding with ill-grace, by contrast, Downing Street now argues, Mr Major will be willing to negotiate, but will not knuckle under at the last minute. He is prepared to use his veto. But changes to the Dutch draft are likely. So Mr Major's resolve could be tested by a package which preserves some of the rhetoric of political union while watering down the substance. If only, Mr Major must dream, the Tories were high enough in the polls to risk an election before rather than after Maastricht.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Have you ever had one of those mornings when chaos theory came up against metaphysics, and when you turned to God to sort it all out, so that you could not only get on with the day's business but also give the milkman back the gold-top he left yesterday because you always have skimmed and he ought to bloody know after all these years, God was no help at all?

I trudged up here to the attic an hour ago to start pounding out a piece about, I can't quite remember now, anyway it seemed a good idea at the time, but that was before it struck me that Stanley Baldwin might be on the point of eating Aubrey Beardsley, and that this possibility ought to take precedence over everything I jotted down last night on the complimentary Things To Do Today pad I was given at Kall-Kwik Printing (Swiss Cottage) Ltd, when I had my letterheads done.

They may not be Stanley Baldwin and Aubrey Beardsley, of course, those were just the first names that came into my head, but that doesn't affect the principle. Since you ask, they came into my head because the spider looked a bit like Baldwin, and the crane-fly looked a bit like Beardsley, give or take, of course, the odd leg here and there, but that is not to say they mightn't in fact be Thomas Chatterton and Dame Nellie Melba: reincarnation is a funny old cove.

It was when I sat down at my

desk and looked out of the window that I noticed the pair of them hanging there, between me and the view. Clearly, Baldwin had spent the night cobbling a web, and Beardsley had at some point flown into it. As I write, Beardsley is still alive and still intact, in the middle of the window, and Baldwin is sitting in the corner of it, looking at him. Since Beardsley is chucking his arms and legs about hysterically, as most of us would under the circumstances, I can only assume that Baldwin is leaving him to it, and will not move in until Beardsley has knackered himself inert, because you do not want to get a swift uppercut from your breakfast.

Which leaves me a bit of time to think things through. For not only do I much prefer crane-flies to spiders, it seems grossly unfair, when you have but five hours to flit about the world and find a compatible mate, to spend them being dismembered and munched. Should I, in short, intervene? Should I lean forward, pluck Beardsley from his bonds, and chuck him through the casement to fulfill his prognostic destiny and die with a smile on his face?

Only if it is his destiny. Things are not as simple as that. Was it Beardsley's bad luck to end up on Baldwin's menu, or his good luck to end up in a web from which I would be there to disentangle him? Furthermore, if I turn to *The Big Boy's Book of Chaos Theory*, I find under the heading "The Butterfly Effect"

that a butterfly flapping its wings in Brazil can be the cause of a tornado in Kansas. Who knows but that if I snatch Beardsley from the jaws of Baldwin, St Paul's will fall down and QPR end up in the Fourth Division?

And if they are reincarnations, once Baldwin and Beardsley, but now going through a bit of a bad patch? It is, after all, a theory even more supported than the foregoing, and who can say that the pair of them are not on a waiting-list to become something human again? Timing is bound to be of the essence in such matters, and how can I be sure that if I save Beardsley to live an hour longer he won't come back tomorrow as an axe-murderer, whereas if I let Baldwin scoff him right this minute, he might subsequently return with a Nobel cure for acne? I hear him tumbling from my window as unwilling freedom, crying "Here's another fine mess you've got me into, Stanley!" but what am I to do?

God? Tried it. Took down the Bible, no need to taw! for, it's all there in Genesis 1: "Let us make man in our image... to have dominion over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." This must include what creepeth upon the window, surely? I have dominion, I call the shots. All I have to do is work out which.

And sort out before the milkman comes. If he has no skimmed, he may offer semi, and I can't handle more than one big decision at a time.

Skeletons in the cabinet

TEN years on, the story can now be told. The man who stopped the SDP from taking off was none other than arch-Tory wet, Peter Walker. He will claim in his memoirs to be published during the Tory party conference next month that he was asked to dissuade 15 potential defectors from joining the SDP.

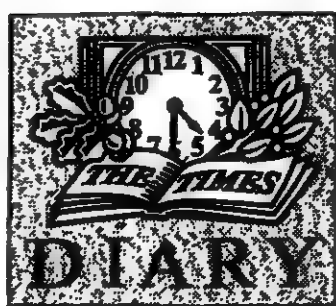
That the names have remained secret in a world noted for its leaks is little short of astonishing. Walker says that two now hold ministerial office, and that one is on the verge of cabinet status. "If their identities ever come out, it will not be from me. I was asked to approach MPs thought to be considering switching. They were private conversations. I did not even divulge their identities to the person who asked me to intervene," says Walker.

Even Mrs Thatcher was never told their identities, says Walker, who saw each one of the 15 potential defectors individually. "The pressure to join was considerable. It was happening in the wake of the depressing 1981 budget, and the rise in unemployment."

Dr Owen's memoirs confirm Walker's role. "Peter Walker, the high priest of the Conservative wets, was given the job of holding the wobbly hands — an astute choice," wrote Owen.

The only Tory MP who did move to the SDP, Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, is equally coy. "Their names will go with us to our graves. Their careers depend on it. But yes, it is true that two are today ministers of state."

This narrows the field considerably. The only current ministers of state who were in parliament at the time are Archie Hamilton at defence, Sir George Young at



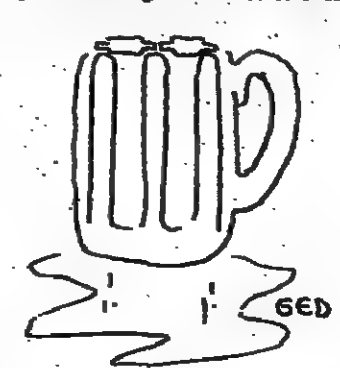
environment, Tristan Garel-Jones and Douglas Hogg at the Foreign Office, Nicholas Scott at the DSS, Wyn Roberts at the Welsh Office, Brian Mawhinney at the Northern Ireland Office, Tim Eggar at education, Tim Sainsbury at trade and John Patten at the Home Office.

Bill Rodgers, one of the Gang of Four, says the secrecy was such that even he did not know some of names. "There was never a list of the MPs, and some of the discussions were so clandestine they took place abroad. There was a group of half a dozen who were in close contact. But even I did not know who they all were."

Democracy is 2,500 years old today — at least so says the Greek government, which is celebrating the anniversary. The free world, however, seems underwhelmed. Indeed, most countries have sent unselected representatives to Athens to celebrate the birth of democracy. President Bush has dispatched his sister Nancy Ellis to represent America. The mother of parliament will be represented by the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay. Also invited to celebrate democracy's genesis was Anatoly Lukyanov, the former president of the Supreme Soviet. He, however, is considered unlikely to attend after his involvement in the coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

Back at the crease

JOHN MCCARTHY'S return to normality could advance a further step next month with his first visit to the crease in five years. Friends hope that McCarthy, a keen member of the Worldwide Television News cricket team, will turn out for the annual competition named after him as part of the campaign for his release, Richard Steenhuis, captain of the team, which is pitting itself against 15 other media teams including *The Times*, says: "Every year we've hoped John would be with us. We hope he will turn out and that by then we will be celebrating the release of other



hostages." The matches take place over two weekends in October, but McCarthy is deciding his commitments "literally on a day-to-day basis."

So will his off-drive be any the worse for his enforced lack of net practice? It won't make much difference, say his team-mates. His strokeplay was never in the class of Hobbs or Hammond. "John's enjoyment was always more in the social side of the game."

Narrower view

KENNETH CLARKE evidently shares Robert Maxwell's dislike of BBC's *Panorama*. As Maxwell was

this week showering the programme with writs, Clarke was throwing its reporters out of a press conference.

Journalist Michael Crick is currently making a *Panorama* film about testing in schools. As Clarke was addressing the press on that very subject, the camera team's presence seemed uncontroversial. But Clarke disagreed. Barring the team's entry, Trevor Cook, Clarke's press secretary, told the programme: "This is a news event not a documentary event." A more senior official, however, let slip another reason: "He is paranoid about you after being doctored by *Panorama* during the ambulance dispute when he was health secretary."

As the government lauded its own green initiatives this week, it neglected to mention one of its unsung achievements. "The Secretary of State's Guidance — maggot breeding processes" is a 12-page document, priced £3.40 at HMSO, boasting of the government's success and further intent on this vital issue. Also, the document has not caught the imagination of even the most ardent environmentalist. "I don't think we have sold any," says HMSO.

Still predicting losses

WHEN Nicholas Payne takes up his post as director of the Royal Opera House in 1993 he will have fond memories of his time there as a junior clerk. "I was the least important person in the building," says the new director. "I earned just £20 per week during the late '60s." But Payne's own reports of his insignificant role seem much exaggerated. What did he actually do? "I devised a new system to cost productions. This meant predicting losses and monitoring spending. I am looking forward to finding out if they still use my system."



Chance for review of national parks

in London are warmer in Labour
boroughs than in Conservative ones
Matthew Parris (September 23). I
always wondered why socialists
were red and Tories blue.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT NELSON,
Seabrough Road,
Wallasey, Merseyside.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 26: The Duchess of York presented the Carver Business Awards at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Her Royal Highness visited Cheshire, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cheshire (Mr William Bromley-Davenport).

The Duchess of York visited the Don Valley Centre for Cancer Care, Middlesbrough, and opened the Amanda Edwards Appeal Unit for the Young Chronically Sick.

Miss Lucy Manners and Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
September 26: The Duke, of Kent, Chaucer, this evening attended the University of Surrey's 25th Anniversary Reception in the State Apartments of St James's Palace and later His Royal Highness.

Patron of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, attended the London Philharmonic Trust's Gala Evening at the Royal Festival Hall, London SE1.

Commander Roger Walker, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent this morning, responded to the Bishop of Exeter's Adult Assessment Unit at the David Lewis Centre for Epilepsy, Warford, Alderley Edge, Cheshire and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cheshire (Mr William Bromley-Davenport).

Her Royal Highness this afternoon opened the Manchester and District Housing Association's new development at Morris Grove, Flixton, Trafford and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater Manchester (Colonel John Timmins).

Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

Luncheons

Reed's School Foundation Appeal
Viscount Bridgeman presided at a luncheon yesterday to launch the Reed's School 170th Anniversary Foundation Appeal, which was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, by kind permission of the Master of the Grosvenor Company, Mr J. Trotter. Mr G.M. Nissen, the Chairman of the Reed's School Trustees, and Mr D.E. Prince, the Headmaster, also spoke, to the 60 guests.

Park Tower Luncheon Club
Mr Derek Pict, General Manager of the Sheraton Park Tower Hotel, and Miss Georgina Sullivan, Public Relations Manager, were the hosts at a monthly luncheon of the Park Tower Luncheon Club held on Thursday, September 26, 1991, in Restaurant 101 Knightsbridge. The guests were Mrs Anne Lloyd Webber, Miss Colin Brayfield, Lieutenant Colonel G.T.R. Birdwood, Miss Eva Lewis, Mr Kim Bailey, the Earl of Stockton and Mr. Terence Alexander.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Captain Ronald Charles Cunningham-Jarvis to be Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfries and Galloway region, in succession to Captain John Gavin Milne Home, who will be resigning on October 20.

Mr Michael Fry to be Chairman of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (RSA), in succession to Professor John Tomlinson. Also, Dr Philip Evans, Head Master of Bedford School, to be a member of the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC).

Dr R. J. Bennett to be President of the British Society of Gastroenterology.

Today's royal engagements

The Duchess of York will visit St Rocco's Hospital, Warrington, at 10.30, and will open the Warrington Business Generation Centre at 11.05.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a performance of *The Merry Widow* by the Pavilion Opera at Windsor Castle at 3.30, in aid of the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Edward Crossley Thompson

A memorial service for Edward Crossley Thompson, Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College (1986-1991) and formerly Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics (1945-86), will be held in Jesus College Chapel on Saturday, October 12, 1991, at 2.15 pm.

Westonbirt School

Speech Day is today and the new Art and Technology Centre is being opened by the Chairman of Governors, Mr Francis Rawes, MBE, MA, Chairman since 1983. Mr Rawes is retiring this year and his successor will be Mr Alan McIntosh, CA, Chairman of the Woolwich Building Society and the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group.

Reception

Fullbright Commission
Mr Charles E. Courtney, Minister-Counsellor for Public Affairs at the American Embassy, welcomed the guests at a reception held last night at the embassy in honour of American Fulbright scholars at the start of their year in the United Kingdom.

Memorial service

Mr Gordon Evans
The Secretary General of the United Nations was remembered by Mr Graeme Warner, Director of the United Nations Information Centre, London, at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Gordon Evans held yesterday at St Michael's, Chester Square.

The Rev David Prior officiated and Miss Myriel Davies, Deputy Director of the United Nations Association, read prayers. Mrs Elizabeth MacKeith and Miss Joanna Lee read the lessons. Mr William Say read the preamble to the United Nations Charter and Mrs Ruth Steinkraus Cohen, United Nations Association, Connecticut, also representing the UNA of America, read an extract from a speech by the Secretary General.

OBITUARIES

DR SEUSS

Theodor Seuss Geisel, the American author/illustrator, better known as "Dr Seuss", died on September 24 aged 87. He was born on March 2, 1904, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

EXASPERATED by the "Pallid Primers" that were designed to teach children to read, John Hersey, in an article in *Life* magazine in 1954, called for a conversion to jauntiness. He had in mind some best-selling picture books of the day like *Yertle the Turtle* and *If I Ran the Zoo* from the crazily inventive pen of "Dr Seuss".

Inspired by this article, Dr Seuss and an educational publisher got together and jauntily created for young children a new-style reading book *The Cat in the Hat*, the appearance of which in 1957 dismayed (but never finally routed) the pallid primer mongers. With a controlled vocabulary of only 175 words the text took off into uncontrolled hilarity using the principles of the reading scheme to send up the whole genre. Good little, bored children in the book find themselves at the mercy of an anarchic creature in a stove-pipe hat who is determined that they shall bouncily enjoy themselves to the consternation of a prim, admonitory goldfish.

*I know it is wet
And the sun is not sunny
But we can have lots
Of good fun that is funny.*

The Cat in the Hat was an immediate hit and brought its author the presidency of Beginner Books, a division of Random House, where he persuaded like-minded colleagues to help him pioneer easy reading through farce. His own final tally of 47 books sold more than 100 million copies in 18 languages. His best-selling title was the very simple *Green Eggs and Ham* of 1960.

Theodor Seuss Geisel (who also wrote as Theo Le Sieg) was the son of a Massachusetts brewer who at one time, significantly, ran a zoo. The boy had a conventional enough schooling, graduating from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1925 and then going to Lincoln College, Oxford, to read English. Philological studies had little attraction for him, however, and



Dr Seuss with his popular character "The Cat in the Hat"

he left to travel in Europe and to develop a growing talent for cartooning. This had surfaced while he was editor of the Dartmouth College journal, *Jack O' Lantern*, and it was through a need to disguise his identity in that paper that he hit on the notion of calling himself by his middle name.

On his return to America in 1927, his comic skills were noticed by the wife of a Standard Oil Accounts Executive. He was engaged to devise

an advertising campaign based on his slogan of "Quick Henry! The Flit", and as a result he gained a degree of security which enabled him to marry Helen Palmer, an English girl whom he had first met while doodling his way through the Oxford lectures on Old English.

During the 1930s Ted Geisel freelanced on several advertising campaigns and on cartooning for magazines such as *Judge* and *Life*. In

1936, however, during a stormy sea-passage, he found himself composing some rhyming verses which turned themselves into his first picture book, *And To Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street* (1937). He claimed that his manuscript was rejected by 28 publishers before Vanguard accepted it, but as soon as it was published it was widely praised for its nonsensical verve. (Beatrice Potter, a severe reader, called it: "The cleverest book that I have met with for many years".)

Mulberry Street set a pattern that Geisel was to follow through to *The Cat in the Hat* and beyond. Essentially this consisted of the marrying of a variety of nonsense texts, almost always in a compulsively rhythmic doggerel, to an equally nonsensical series of pictures, using a bestiary which included Snetches and Grinches and a gazetteer that stretched from the Valley of Vung to the inaccessible Solia Sollew. The nonsense, however, was frequently tempered by moral considerations, which sometimes concerned the need for personal integrity, and sometimes concerned global issues. *The Lorax* (1971), for instance, hinges on the dangers of pollution, *The Butter Battle Book* (1984) on nuclear destruction, while one of his last books, *You're Only Old Once* (1986), was primarily intended as a text-book for the aged: "You buy a copy for your child now and you give it to him on his 70th birthday."

During the war Geisel worked on projects related to the making of information films and this interest continued afterwards, when he made his home at La Jolla in Southern California. Several documentary films of his won academy awards and he was especially proud of the award for the animated cartoon *Gerald McBoing-Boing* in 1951. In 1968 he received the first of several honorary doctorates — which gave some credence to the title that he had bestowed upon himself so long before. He also received awards for his children's books.

Helen Palmer Seuss died in 1967; a year later Geisel married Audrey Stone Diamond who survives him. There were no children.

KLAUS BARBIE

Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in Lyons, who in 1987 was jailed for life for his "crimes against humanity", died on September 25 aged 77. He was born in Bad Godesberg, Germany, on October 25, 1913.

KLAUS Barbie, notorious as the "Butcher of Lyons", was never a very senior Nazi, merely a middle-rank executive. But he displayed a cold, zealous ruthlessness, an apparent delight in inflicting torture and watching his victims suffer, that marked him out as bestial even by Nazi standards. He played a key role in the fight against the Resistance in Lyons, where he is believed to have tortured with his own hands the Resistance leader Jean Moulin.

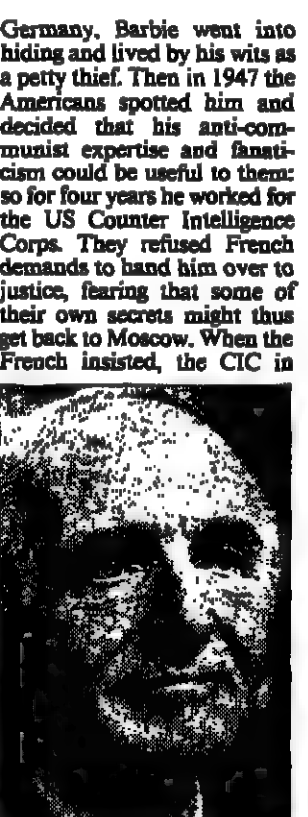
After the war he managed to escape justice. He then spent over 30 years pursuing his vicious career in Bolivia in the service of dictators and cocaine-dealers before he was finally arrested and taken back to Lyons to face one of the most elaborate and highly-publicised trials of post-war Europe. Unrepentant, he still remained obstinately loyal to the oath that he had sworn to the Führer.

Klaus Barbie's parents were primary schoolteachers, he grew up in a village in the Eifel hills and attended a *Gymnasium* in Trier. His father, who had been wounded at Verdun, was a violent drunkard who later died of his war injuries. These traumas affected Barbie and may help to explain, but not excuse, his adult hatred of the French. He also developed a sense of frustrated ambition.

for his mother was too poor to send him to university. Instead, he turned to the Nazis for a career and for security. He trained in the SS, and was soon noted for his efficiency and zeal. In 1940 he began Gestapo work in Holland, then in 1941-2 was on the Russian front where he is thought to have taken part in the SS mass murders of Jews. In November 1942, aged 29, he was transferred to Lyons where in effect he ran the Gestapo operation for the region under the orders of two senior SS officers. As was later proved at this trial he was diligent in rounding up Jews and deporting them to the death camps — most notably, in April 1944, he seized 44 Jewish orphan children in a home at Izieux in the Ain. He also harassed the Resistance and in June 1943 arrested Jean Moulin who later died of the tortures he had received, from Barbie and others.

According to all the evidence, Barbie relished torture as a kind of contest between himself and his victim, and he later spoke of his "respect" for Moulin and others whom he had failed to get to talk. His sadistic armoury included electric shocks, beatings with spiked chains, even the torture of small children in front of their parents. And right to the end he did not relent in August 1944, as Lyons was about to be liberated, he sent his infamous "last convoy" of 650 prisoners ahead of him — to the death camps. For his work in Lyons he received a congratulatory telegram from Himmler.

After the war, back in



Germany, Barbie went into hiding and lived by his wits as a petty thief. Then in 1947 the Americans spotted him and decided that his anti-communist expertise and fanaticism could be useful to them: so for four years he worked for the US Counter Intelligence Corps. They refused French demands to hand him over to justice, fearing that some of their own secrets might thus get back to Moscow. When the French insisted, the CIC in

put him in charge of their repressive apparatus, including torture. He joined the furive network of nostalgic Nazi exiles in South America, for whom anti-Bolshevism and love of Hitler were still the creeds; he even used young neo-Nazi German thugs to form a terror group, "the Fiances of Death", in the service of the cocaine traders and the Bolivian right. In 1980 he helped to organise the coup that brought the dictator General Garcia Meza to power in La Paz.

Barbie's true identity and whereabouts were known to the French from at least 1971; Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, those intrepid Nazi-hunters, spent years trying to wrinkle him out, but he was too heavily entrenched. Then in September 1982 the Garcia Meza regime fell and democracy came to Bolivia. The French saw their chance. But there was no extradition treaty between the two countries, and Barbie was now a Bolivian citizen. Nevertheless, with a justification more moral than legal, the two governments did a deal that led to Barbie's return to Lyons under arrest. He was put in the same Mauthausen prison where thousands had perished under his auspices. His wife had just died of cancer, and his son earlier in an accident the fight had by now gone out of him, and he seemed a frail, bewildered old man — but still unrepentant.

After many delays, his trial finally took place in May-July 1987, in the Lyons Assize Court. Under the French "20-year limitation" law he could

no longer be retried for his war crimes so a new charge was prepared, "crimes against humanity", which covered his deportation of Jews but not his anti-Resistance actions. Even so, there was no shortage of prosecution witnesses. His flamboyant extreme-left defence lawyer, Jacques Vergès, made a bid to turn the trial into an indictment of French rightist "collaborators" and "colonialists", but this failed. He did, however, advise his client to boycott much of the trial proceedings, which took place with Barbie back in his cell. But he was finally found guilty on all 177 counts and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Neither at his trial or at other times did Barbie show any sign of remorse or guilt. He told the court that the Nazis cause had been just and their only fault was to have been defeated. And he told a friend that he was proud to have remained faithful to the oath that he had sworn to the Führer in 1935. His personal love for Hitler seemed to have a mystical, even psychotic quality, transcending reason. Yet in some other respects he seemed commonplace. Some witnesses of his tortures recalled his bitter, tight lips, frightening face and mocking laugh; others remembered him as courteous and well-dressed. Clearly he was something of a chameleon — and a womaniser. His wife, also a devoted Nazi, stayed in Germany during his Gestapo years in Lyons, where he was often seen in night clubs. He is survived by his daughter, Ute.

Forthcoming marriages

Fulbright awards to US graduates

The Fulbright Commission has made the following awards to United States graduates to study in the United Kingdom during 1991/92:

Dr. J. J. Hall and Miss S. H. Fernie
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 21, at the Church of St Mary and St Nicholas, Wigginton, York, of Mr Jonathan Smith, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Hall, of Beverley, Humberside, and Miss Sheila Fernie, daughter of Mr M. D. Fernie and Mrs E. M. Todevin, of York.

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Mr E. K. Adam-Smith and Miss E. K. Clark
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Roderick Adam-Smith, of Farnham, Surrey, and Helen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Clark, of Penhurst, Kent.

Mr A. D. J. Brown and Miss S. A. Hayden
The engagement is announced between Alexander David John, second son of Mr and Mrs John Brown, of Churchill, Oxfordshire, and Sarah Annes, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Hayden, of Chateaufort, Staffordshire.

Mr A. J. C. Collett and Miss T. J. Peck
The engagement is announced between Alastair, elder son of Sir Christopher and Lady Collett, of Wimbledon, London, and Tiana, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Peck, of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Dr C. H. Greyer and Miss C. L. Boyle
The engagement is announced between Christopher Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Greyer, of Timsbury, Romsey, Hampshire, and Claire-Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Boyle, of Swannore, Hampshire.

Mr E. G. B. Johnson and Dr L. M. Pollock
The engagement is announced between Benjamin Giles Bowles, son of Mr J. E. B. Johnson, of Hornby, and of Mrs A. Johnson, of Locksley, and Lucy Mary, daughter of the late Dr A. M. Pollock and of Lady Cassidi, of Omagh.

Mr J. M. J. Lewis and Miss J. S. Khoo
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, youngest son of Mrs Bunney Lewis and the late Mr Kenneth Lewis, of Wetherbury Green, West Sussex, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Khoo, of 53, Pembroke Villas, London, W11.

Mr P. J. McCannan and Miss M. J. Yates
The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of the late Mr Donald McCannan, of Fort Hill, Chester, Connecticut, USA, and Miranda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Yates, of Ennismore Gardens, London.

Mr F. I. Schumacher and Miss E. S. C. Naylor
The engagement is announced between Frank, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. K. Schumacher, of Immenensee, Switzerland, and Sophie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Naylor, of Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr C. I. Llewellyn and Miss S. P. Holdham
The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of the late Mr Ralph Llewellyn and of Mrs Llewellyn, of Cheltenham, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Holdham, of Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr G. B. M. H. de Pare Braham and Miss O. F. M. Baldwin
The engagement is announced between Guy, eldest son of Mrs Susanne du Pare Braham and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Julian du Pare Braham, and Olivia, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Baldwin, of Hong Kong.

Mr M. C. Sweeney and Miss R. M. Al Shaimi
The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Sweeney, of Lillingdon, near Frome, Somerset, and Remy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mohamed Al Shaimi, of Torquay, Devon.

Mr T. D. Ware and Miss T. L. Clark
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Dr and Mrs Ronald Ware, of Westminster, London, and Tanya, only daughter of Mrs Cherry Dreyer and the late Mr Colin Clark, of Mkuhi, Zambia.

Mr J. A. V. Smith and Miss C. E. Smith
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs N. L. V. Smith, of Appledore, Kent, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. G. Smith, of Bradford, West Yorkshire.

Mr L. R. Strauss and Miss N. A. Kestner
The engagement is announced between Laurence Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Strauss, of Stannore, Middlesex, and Nicole Amanda, daughter of Dr Stuart Sandhu and Mrs Rosalyn Springer, of Regent's Park, London.

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EDWARD HALL

Edward Hall, president of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, died from cancer on September 3 aged 69. He was born on February 5, 1922.

TED Hall was an obstinate, courteous, intellectual and devoted old-fashioned painter, who did portraits, landscape and still-life. He came from an engineering family in Leicester and sometimes regretted that he had not spent more time indulging his scientific bent. He was an accomplished pianist and a reluctant traveller, he lived and died in Pimlico. He was a naturally humble man and, not striving to achieve worldly success, asked little more than to be able to paint at home.

Hall attended Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, and went for a year to Leicester College of Art, before serving for six years in the Royal Air Force during the second world war. On demobilisation he became a student, first at Wimbledon School of Art and then at the Slade School of Fine Art.

His portrait painting was always too scholarly and austere to attract popular custom. His painting of a head was rather the dissection of forms than the exploration of personality, but throughout his life there were distinguished sitters with a discerning eye who sought him out, including Lord Trend, Bishop Huddleston, Sir John Russell, and he ventured into painting portraits of royalty including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. He did a complete group of the Army Board with the Queen Mother and another painting which featured the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at London's Guildhall.

He never possessed a studio, preferring, like Wilson Steer at the beginning of the century, the domestic light of his sitting room. No man ever played the artist less than Ted Hall. His subjects, like Chardin's, were the family and the objects around him. His work was regularly shown at the Royal Academy though in the years after the war that institution did not seem particularly keen on exhibiting society portraits and replaced them with the more "with-it" fashions of the moment. He was incapable of courting popularity and it needed an appreciation of painting possessed by few to enjoy to the full his unspectacular gifts. For him, painting was a matter for the eye and the visual mind rather than preconception. He was a man of words as well as paint, writing well.

He taught at various London art schools and his common sense and ability to express himself clearly and willingly made him a commanding presence in a studio. He stuck by traditional values and styles in teaching and painting at a time when it seemed to him that art schools were abandoning working from observation in favour of free expression and other conceptual approaches.

His examined, with hilarious comments, the aims of the new art; his main concern was what he saw as the betrayal of students by the waste of their valuable and brief years of training. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and was in turn treasurer and secretary, dealing with practical matters with efficiency and with members' problems tolerantly and wisely. Perhaps because he was never eager for personal recognition he did not become president until four months before his death; his election was unanimous.

He leaves his widow, Daphne, and two sons and a daughter.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Samuel Adams, American independence leader, Boston, 1722; George Cruikshank, caricaturist, London, 1792; Alfred Mahan, naval historian, West Point, New York, 1840; Louis Botha, first prime minister of South Africa 1910-19, Greytown, South Africa, 1862; Sir William Empson, critic, Yockefleet, Yorkshire, 1906.

DEATHS: William of Wykeham, chancellor, bishop of Winchester, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, 1404; Remy de Gourmont, poet and philosopher, Paris, 1915; Edgar Degas, painter, Paris, 1917; Adelina Patti, soprano, 1917; Engelbert Humperdinck, composer, Neustadt, Germany, 1921; Aristide Maillol, painter and sculptor, Banyuls-sur-Mer, 1944; Clara Bow, the "It" girl film star, Los Angeles, 1965; Dame Grace Fields, Capri, 1979.

The Society of Jesus was founded, 1540. The Stockton Darlington railway opened, 1825. The first meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at York, 1831.

Church news

Diocese of Monmouth
The Rev R. W. M. Allen, incumbent of St. Thomas, Newport (South Wales), is to be retired on October 24, and St. Basil's, from

At the point of no return



Battered but unbowed: Chris Calloway as Billie Holiday in her final days

THEATRE
Lady Day at Emerson's
Bar and Grill
Riverside Studios

SHE was born Eleanor Fagan but while still a child she changed her name to Billie Holiday. And everyone knew her as Lady Day.

Emerson's was a place in south Philadelphia which she managed to play in the last months of her life, and Philadelphia the city that had made it easy for the police to refuse her a work licence by jailing her for possession of drugs. Perhaps the judge was outraged that the singer should appear before him, she a black woman, dressed in a fur coat.

A couple of recent plays have sought to give the bitter-sweet flavour of her life, as the greatest of jazz vocalists and the most hopeless of addicts. Lanie Robertson's play approaches it in a different way, a monologue with songs, imagining Lady Day struggling through a performance in 1959, the year of her death, interspersing a dozen of her songs with anecdotes or ruses to put off the next song until she feels ready to tackle it.

The backward look at a biography from somewhere near the point of no return is a well-tried formula for the showbiz portrait. The risk is that the biographical interludes will subside into a fairly underpowered link between the songs, but Robertson majestically avoids this hazard by creating the dynamic for what convincingly passes for an actual Billie Holiday performance.

His singer is Chris Calloway, daughter of the celebrated Cab, and she makes her first entrance haltingly, walking on from the back of the audience, hesitating as if not sure at all

that she can manage the step up to the stage. A mike is waiting for her, and at the far side Darryl G. Ivey taking the role of Jimmy Powers, one of her last accompanists, and Roger Inniss as the bouncer in the shadows.

I wish I could knowledgeably state how close Calloway's voice comes to resembling Holiday's and where and how differences show. But even without such details at my ear-tips I can relish the way she delicately isolates words in the Holiday manner, often in a phrase which ends in a word slurred for emotional emphasis. Or she does it the other way round: "I want to be somebody's baby doll," with the "BE" deep and throaty, and the "baby doll" a perky sound accompanied by little-girl gestures.

Her giggles, sweet smiles, lunched shoulders, moments of vagueness, and sudden irritation when the piano tactfully recalls her to the business at hand, all these contribute to a convincing portrait of a great performer terribly battered but unbowed. It is a performance that can take in its stride a pestering moth and swoot it against her dress. Halfway through, her rambling comments stray too far from home, but when she tells anecdotes of Southern racism the fury, humour and bitterness blend memorably to form a moving testament to a woman's grit and guts.

Almost every song tells of a woman's utter dependence on her man, a deeply unfashionable limitation; but that's the way she was and the voice catches a kind of pride in that vulnerability.

Directed by Martin L. Plant, the show comes from the Birmingham Rep, Alabama, and journeys next month to the Birmingham Rep, West Midlands, as part of an enterprising swap between the two companies. Other twin cities please note.

JEREMY KINGSTON

OPERA
Cosi/Bartered Bride
Grand Opera House,
Belfast

THEY'RE all the same, male and female, masters and servants: the feminine case ending in this *Così* has taste seems more irrelevant than ever. Opera Northern Ireland's new production is played entirely in praise of folly. While the overture plays, the names of Enlightenment worthies from Swift to Mesmer, Hegel to Beethoven, are listed on the front curtain: at the end, a huge pyramid engraved with the word "Ratio" looms as backdrop.

This is the other side of *The Magic Flute*'s coin. Contemporary moralistic tags, exhortations and smiles are mercilessly and relentlessly undercut by the toy-theatre cut-outs of Ricks

Swarte's artfully economic designs. (And in a company which operates a budget tighter than almost all its mainland counterparts, this was doubtless relished all round.)

A cardboard phoenix at a pole, cardboard rifles for a scruffy civilian army, folded newspaper ships, and a steampunk cut-out hearse: only in the presence of a life-size elephant, richly decked in scarlet and silver as part of the Albanians' retinue, did the slightest hint of extravagance lumber in.

Director Javier López Páez (despite his name, one of artistic director Kenneth Montgomery's Amsterdam discoveries) answers this visual absurdity with a full range of histrionic gestures. Each character unremittingly caricatures his or her emotional state, with Dorabella in particular all but demagogued.

The production makes its "point" and offers an evening of good fun. But it inevitably reduces Mozart's and Da Ponte's rich counterpoint of ambiguities to a simple two-part dialogue of stage versus pit. For in the pit, the Ulster Orchestra under Kenneth Montgomery gives a sweet, lightly-breathed account of the score, brisk enough to catch the breath of the opera's sighs and goodbyes, tender enough to phrase and ornament with true affection. Here, emotional life is for real.

The cast is similarly lean and light-voiced, with a youthful and elegant mezzo trio in Philip Sheffield (a slightly uneasy Ferrando), Johannes Mannov (Guglielmo) and Huub Claessens (Don Alfonso). Sylvie Valayre as Dorabella manages to retain dignity of musical style amid their physical histrionics. Linda Ormiston as Despina does best.

Così is paired this season with a somewhat more familiar *Bartered Bride*. The sense of *déjà vu* comes from the set, based on Welsh National Opera's great earthy barn interior, the

direction, by Mike Ashman, is new. Ashman resists the temptation to be over-busy, over-folkly, and makes the most of Opera Northern Ireland's enthusiastic amateur chorus to offset some piquant individual characterisations. Christopher Gillett's Vasek, a masterly and sympathetic study of mental and physical gaucheness, all but steals the show. Jenik (Gordon Wilson) falls behind vocally, and at times Philip Joll's jovial Kecal can also sound strained.

Nova Thomas gives the production an appealing all-American view of the heroine, Marekka, looking and sounding for all the world as if she were about to launch into "Somewhere over the rainbow". With Howard Williams bringing to Smetana both bite and bounce, and with some diverting antics from the Belfast Community Circus School, skies are indeed blue.

HILARY FINCH

MARTIN HOYLE

Arts features, page 11

NEW RELEASES

DEKALOG PARTS 1 AND 2 (1988) First two parts of Krzysztof Kieslowski's marvellous cycle of modern monoliths inspired by the Ten Commandments. Essential viewing. Rankin (VHS £39.95).

JACOBS LADDER (1988) A Vietnam vet (Tim Robbins) is trapped in a vicious cycle of mental torment, over-laid with the war of the wills of his wife and director Adrian Lyne. Granada Channel (VHS £39.95).

MEETING VENUS 1922 Backstage drama while stagehand Tomoharu in Paris, actually observed, but looking through the eyes of a stagehand, Glenn Close, directed by James Ivory. Produced by David Puttnam. Granada Channel (VHS £39.95).

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By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

Motoring, page 30

Figures relate to January to December. Source: Department of Transport

The warning came as Scotland Yard launched its Safer Driving in London campaign in an attempt to reduce road accidents in the capital by a third before the end of the century. There are more accidents in October than in any other month, as driving conditions change with the onset of winter weather.

French Revolution. Upon examination 12 of the latter were found to have deteriorated beyond repair. The Louvre has commissioned copies by 12 modern sculptors. Local stone quarried from Saint Maximen outside Paris, from which the original statues were carved, will be used for their replacements. Work on restoring the facade began last year and is scheduled to finish next summer.

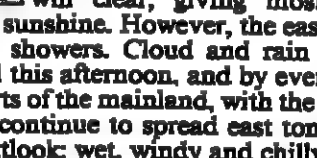
**Public pay
well ahead**

the working class.

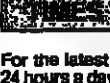
Last year the president cut their working week to 30 hours and raised their wages to three times the national average. But now their status has slipped. Their wage differential has slipped. Mr. Roman argued that there was no money in the kitty for extra danger money, and the number of pit fatalities has increased dramatically. There are at least 1,000 methane explosions a year in the Romanian mines.

Latest forecasts suggest that unemployment in Romania will rise to 20 per cent of the workforce, about 1.5 million, by the end of the year.

Early mist and fog pat.

[illegible]

These are Wednesday's figures:



For the latest region by region for 24 hours a day, dial 0898 500 followed the appropriate code:

- Greater London
- Kent, Surrey, Sussex
- Greater Harris & IOW
- Devon & Cornwall
- Wiltts, Glouce, Avon, Somers
- Berks, Bucks, Oxon
- Shrops, Harris & Powys
- Northolt, Suffolk, Cambs
- West Mid & 5th Glam & Gwent
- Shrops & Harris & Wores
- Central Midlands
- East Midlands
- Leices & Humberside
- Dyfed & Pwys
- Gwynedd & Clwyd
- N W England
- W & S Wores & Chales
- N E England
- Cumbria & Lake District

W Central Scotland
Edin S Fife/Lothian & Borders
E Central Scotland
Grampian & E Highlands
N W Scotland
Caithness, Orkney & Shetland
N Ireland.....
Weathercall is charged at 36p per min
(cheap rate) and 48p per minute a

YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday
in: °C, °F, s, sun.

Belfast	12	54	f	Guernsey	12	54	f
Birmingham	12	54	f	Inverness	12	54	f
Stockport	12	54	f	Jersey	12	54	f
Bristol	16	61	f	London	16	61	f
Cardiff	15	59	f	Manchester	15	59	f
Edinburgh	12	54	f	Newcastle	12	54	f
Glasgow	10	50	f	Plymouth	10	50	f

15C
hr to

YESTERDAY: Temp. max 8am to 10am (54F); min 6pm to 8am, 8C (46F)
6pm, 0.93 in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 0.

PORT TIDES

HT	TODAY	AM	HT
7.3	Liverpool	1.39	9.5
12.9	Liverpool	12.03	2.4
32.3	Manx	2.30	4.8
12.0	Millard Haven	0.51	6.9
6.2	Newquay	7.41	6.9
6.8	Oban	8.09	4.0
5.0	Penzance	7.46	5.4
5.8	Portland	7.46	2.2
4.1	Portsmouth	1.42	4.7
5.5	Shoreham	1.36	4.2
7.2	Southampton	1.15	4.5
3.1	Swansea	8.52	9.6
9.3	Wex	6.04	5.5

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THE TIMES BUSINESS

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1991

Business Editor
John Bell

WEEKEND MONEY TOMORROW

PROFILE

David Montagu enjoys the wealth he inherited. But as Gillian Bowditch found, the fourth Lord Swaythling and head of Rothmans International has carved his own niche in life.

HIGH INTEREST

Annual percentage rates (APRs) of 100 per cent received the director general of fair trading this week. Lindsay Cook reports.

CHEAP MORTGAGES

People enquiring about cheap mortgage deals offered by a leading building society on repossessed properties have been turned away empty handed, Sara McConnell writes.

Public pay well ahead

THE government's difficulties over containing increases in public sector pay in the forthcoming wage round were sharply illustrated yesterday by official figures showing earnings in the public sector running well ahead of private business.

According to the government's authoritative New Earnings Survey, which provides a snapshot each April of actual earnings levels across the economy, earnings increases in the public sector are running at 11.1 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent in the private sector. Average weekly earnings across the economy are £284.70.

Closing gap gap, page 21

THE POUND

US dollar 1.7855 (+0.0015)
German mark 2.9130 (-0.0035)
Exchange index 90.9 (-0.1)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 2025.2 (-3.7)
FT-SE 100 2595.6 (-2.2)
New York Dow Jones 3015.85 (-5.37)
Tokyo Nikkei Avg 23968.08 (+380.85)

MAJOR CHANGES

INDICES
Saurator 672.1p (+10p)
Southern Bus 60.1p (+10p)
Eurochem 236.1p (+3p)
Harvey & Thomas 15.1p (+1p)
P. Bilton 48.5p (+1p)
Cable & Wireless 57.5p (+1p)
Harland & Wolff 67.0p (+1p)
New Corp 50.0p (+1p)
Utd Newspapers 397.1p (+1p)
Schroders 947.1p (+1p)
Rangers 39.1p (+1p)
BOC 412.1p (+1p)
Tiphook 58.0p (+1p)
FALLS
Hilldown 227.1p (-20p)
General Accident 532.1p (-11p)
Roya 39.1p (-1p)
Vodafone 37.2p (-1p)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 10.5%
3 month interbank 10.4%
3 month sterling rate 9.1%
US: Prime Rate 5%
Federal Funds 5.4%
3 month Treasury Bds 5.15-5.13%
30 year bonds 10.2-10.2%

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£ \$1 73.25
£ DM 162.7
£ Sfr 1.450
£ FF 16.7315
£ Yen 231.47
£ Index 54.8
ECU 10.70247 SDR 10.78309
ECU 1.24406 SDR 1.27559
London: Frankfurt
AM 332.30 pm 335.10
close 331.40 351.90 (202.30)
New York
CME 331.75 352.25

GOLD

London: 352.30 pm 355.10
close 331.40 351.90 (202.30)
New York
CME 331.75 352.25

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) \$21.00 bbl (\$20.85)

RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 134.1 August (1987=100)
Denotes midday trading price

Second Guinness trial starts

Bankers 'were prepared to act dishonestly'

By OUR CITY STAFF

TWO City figures were prepared to act dishonestly during the Guinness takeover bid for Distillers 'to promote and enhance their reputations as persons who could make things happen in the City', the prosecution said at the start of the second Guinness trial at Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

Elizabeth Gloster, QC, opening the Crown's case, detailed secret indemnities that Roger Seelig gave to investors, guaranteeing to meet any losses they suffered from buying Guinness shares, with the aim of bolstering the Guinness share price to secure victory in the takeover battle.

She said: "These indemnities were not disclosed to the City authorities or the public. The prosecution say that as a matter of law, arrangements of this kind are unlawful if they are not disclosed."

She added: "The defendants were prepared to act dishonestly, not merely to assist Guinness in winning its takeover battle for Distillers, but also to promote and enhance their own individual reputations as persons who could make things happen in the City."

Mr Seelig, aged 45, former corporate finance director at Morgan Grenfell, which advised Guinness during the takeover, denies two charges of false accounting under the 1968 Theft Act and one under the 1958 Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act.

Lord Spens, aged 49, former managing director of Henry Ansbacher and Company, also denies a charge of false accounting. Both men have also pleaded not guilty to a joint charge alleging conspiracy to contravene the provisions of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act.

Mr Seelig betrayed his frustration at the time and money the Guinness affair has cost him with the remarks he made on his arrival. He is conducting his own defence, he says, not because he believes the intellectual challenge or because he fancies himself as Rumpole but because his wallet is empty.

In court, Miss Gloster said that Lord Spens was keen to promote good business relations with Morgan Grenfell and agreed to Mr Seelig's request to buy Guinness shares against an indemnity as part of the share support operation.

One of the supportive investors that Mr Seelig had enlisted to help was LF Rothschild and Company Incorporated, the New York investment bank. Miss Gloster said Mr Seelig reached agreements with senior Rothschild executives to buy up to £25 million of Guinness shares with the guarantee that any losses incurred would be repaid to them, but he did not tell the American company that it would be Guinness covering those losses.

She said Mark Sohn, one of the people who worked for Rothschild in London, became "suspicious" of Mr Seelig and "apprehensive" as to whether Morgan Grenfell would honour their agreement, so he secretly taped his telephone conversations with the merchant banker. During one taped call, Mr Seelig asked for a note of the number of shares bought by Rothschild and their cost, to assess indemnity payment.

In a recording played to the court, Mr Seelig said: "Thank you very much for everything and convey that New York-wise. Will you let me have on plain paper by hand at some stage or other the position and I will set about doing what I can to put it right."

Miss Gloster said Mr Seelig told Guinness that Morgan Grenfell stood to lose about £1 million on its holding. He suggested the merchant bank and its property division subsidiary should "deliberately inflate" invoices to Guinness to cover the possible loss. She told the court this was subsequently done in the case of three invoices.

Miss Gloster said Mr Seelig encouraged Elliot Bernard, chairman of the Morgan Grenfell property division, to find buyers for Guinness shares. Mr Bernard persuaded a Swiss client to buy £8.5 million worth. She was also later persuaded to buy £8.69 million of Distillers shares as a "cheap entry" to Guinness, to whose shares they would be converted if the bid succeeded. Later, the client also purchased £2.25 million of shares in Argyle, Guinness's bid rival, so they would be available for dumping at tactical moments.

The trial continues today.



Lord Spens: denies charges



Seelig: defending himself

Hilldown in £281m cash call

By NEIL BENNETT

HILLDOWN, the food group, surprised the City by becoming the latest company to call on its shareholders to cut borrowings. The company is raising £281 million from a one-for-four rights issue.

Sir Harry Solomon, the chairman, said the money would be used to finance the group's expansion into America through Maple Leaf Foods, its 56 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary.

In the meantime, the proceeds will reduce borrowings. The City reacted badly to the announcement, and cut the share price by 26p to 230p, compared with the rights issue price of 210p. The issue has been underwritten by Kleinwort Benson.

Times, page 23

BAe to pay Smith £475,000 in fees

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

BRITISH Aerospace will continue to pay for the services of Professor Sir Roland Smith until May 1993 under a long-standing agreement with the group under which his company, Roland Smith and Associates, was paid £300,000 of his £313,000 total pay for consultancy.

The continuing consultancy payments to Sir Roland, who formerly leaves the chairmanship of BAe on October 7, would amount to around £475,000. BAe emphasised, however, that Sir Roland had not claimed and would not receive compensation for loss of office or any other payments.

Sir Graham Day, who will succeed Sir Roland, yesterday described his appointment as "like having picked up the short straw in rather difficult circumstances". Emphasising his non-executive role, Sir Graham made the remark while chairing the annual meeting of PowerGen, the electricity generating company, in Birmingham.

The interim appointment of Sir Graham was widely welcomed in the City, not least because of his record in dealing with the problems of the Rover group, of which he has only now relinquished the non-executive chairmanship. But there will be pressure for BAe to appoint an executive chairman eventually.

The ousting of Sir Roland as chairman of BAe did little to restore immediate confidence in its shares, which were marked up 5p to 430p early, but ended only 3p up at 428p.

Deep problems, page 21

Rolls drives Vickers into £4m loss



Dreaming of conspicuous consumers: chairman Sir David Plastow yesterday

Slow gear to bargain buys

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

SHAREHOLDERS in Vickers need to brace themselves for a long wait if they are relying on a sharp rebound in sales at Rolls-Royce, the group's luxury carmaker, to fund their final dividend.

In America, Rolls, whose most popular car costs \$160,000, sees no recovery for almost a year. Robert Wharen, Rolls' vice-president of sales and marketing says sales are expected to halve this year, and remain soft until the second half of next year.

The result would be sales of 600 cars this year. Of the 1,200 sold last year, almost 470 cars were Bentleys. Rolls' management

meanwhile on attempts by dealers to offer discounts, but a dealer in one of the wealthiest parts of America said: "We've got lots of stock and if you come down here with a cheque in your hand, you will probably be able to negotiate a price."

Ironically, Rolls' latest and most expensive car, the Bentley Continental R, costing £261,800, has sold out its first year's production. All 100 turbo-charged sports limousines, which have V-8, 6.75 litre engines, have also been sold. Buyers have paid a total of \$3 million in deposits, but Vickers will not see the \$23

million balance until the cars are delivered in five months.

In contrast, sales of Rolls-Royce have been hit by various factors: few customers are feeling confident to buy until real evidence of an economic recovery emerges; Japanese luxury cars are retreating at about a quarter to a third of the price of a \$160,000 Rolls-Royce; and the industry says the new 10 per cent luxury car tax is crippling sales.

Meanwhile, Vickers' statement that prospects for the final dividend depend on an improvement in the outlook for Rolls-Royce sounds more and more like a warning.

By ROSS TIEHAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ROLLS-ROYCE Motor Cars lost money for the first time in at least 18 years during the first half, raising the prospect of a reduced dividend payment from Vickers, its parent company, later this year.

A £24.3 million exceptional bill for redundancies and restructuring the car business pushed the tanks to baby incubators group into a loss before tax of £4.3 million in the six months to end-June. Despite many warnings of Rolls' problems by Sir David Plastow, Vickers' chairman, the shares fell 20p to 169p.

The heart of Vickers' tribulations was a slump of more than 30 per cent in sales of Rolls-Royces and Bentleys. Sir David, who has been associated with the car company for 38 years, could not recall a similar fall in demand. Output this year will be less than half the 3,300 cars built in 1990.

Last year cars made a third of group profits. Yesterday, Sir David said: "Prospects for the final dividend are dependent on a marked improvement in the outlook for Rolls-Royce Motor Cars." The interim dividend is held at 3.7p.

The downswing at Rolls obscured competent performance from other group businesses. The baby incubator business in America increased profits and the marine sector held its own, although profits from aerospace components fell.

However, defence, which had declined to about 15 per cent of group profits, is set to resurge after a £500 million contract to build 130 Challenger 2 tanks for the British Army. Sir Colin Chandler, who succeeds Sir David as Vickers' chairman next May, has a formidable record as an arms salesman. He is confident of further orders for Challenger in the Middle East.

But he will also face a declining cash position. Gearing will have risen from nil to 25-30 per cent by the year end because of deferred payments for Cosworth and a £7.1 million extraordinary charge at the half year for the closure of a foundry at Crewe.

More worrying is a concern that conspicuous consumption, epitomised by Rolls-Royce ownership, will stay out of fashion. Research commissioned by Rolls is inconclusive, but, hedging its bets, the company is working hard to develop the Bentley marque, which has a more liberal image in America. Suddenly, social, economic and political considerations appear of equal import to the prospects of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars.

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Change of style for Laura Ashley

By OUR CITY STAFF

LAURA Ashley's new chief executive, Jim Maxmin, is bringing an American flavour to the retail group known for its English country style and declining profitability.

Mr Maxmin is ordering all senior executives to spend a day every two months working in a Laura Ashley shop to focus management's attention on the customers.

"There are no sacred cows," says Mr Maxmin, who is American and who joined from Thorn EMI. He is already looking at ways to franchise parts of the business, and motivate staff.

He admits it may take more than bright ideas to return the group to a healthy level of profitability. In the six months to end-July, pre-tax profits were £528,000 compared with £317,000, but operating profits fell from £7.15 million to £383,000 on turnover down from £174 million to £132 million. Earnings per share were 0.12p (0.02p) and for the second year there is no interim dividend.

Shares in Dixons, the electricals retailer, fell 3p to 247p after Stanley Kalms, the chairman, told shareholders that results for the group in the first half of the current year would be down, but he said he expected a favourable outcome for the year as a whole.

Barratt to slash debt after plunging £106m into red

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

BARRATT Developments, the housebuilder that saw its shares halved after a profits warning in July, disclosed the extent of its losses yesterday and said that it had breached one of the covenants on its loans.

The group made a pre-tax loss of £106 million against profits of £30.2 million for the year to end-June. Turnover fell from £580 million to £466 million and there were £84 million of write-offs. The loss per share was 51.7p against earnings of 10.8p and there is no final dividend.

Barratt has renegotiated its net asset covenant with its UK banks and is talking to its American bankers. Sir Lawrie Barratt, the group's chairman, said there were no plans for a rights issue, and he detailed asset sales that would reduce borrowings and take the gearing ratio from 93 per cent to below 50 per cent. The group's stock of land and work in progress after provisions amounted to £379 million.

The group made losses of £50 million in southern England and £39 million in the US, including writedowns on the value of land and stocks. This was offset by profits from the rest of the UK. The Luton and Salford subsidiaries have been closed resulting in the loss of 200 jobs. Divisions in Los Angeles and Washington

DC were also closed, as was the subsidiary established in France two years ago.

Sir Lawrie, who has returned from retirement, said that a difficult market existed throughout the year in the UK, with 4,963 completions compared with 5,950 the previous year. He said the write-offs against the value of land and stock had not been made earlier because in March the housing market had showed signs of recovery, but it proved to be a false dawn.

The housing market in southern California was also difficult, with only 523 completions achieved against 780 the previous year.

The group plans to reduce its number of completed housing stocks and part-exchange houses. It has sold 40 per cent of the 1,100 houses, which were swapped by purchasers of new Barratt homes, since the year end.

Sir Lawrie said that Mark Frazier, chairman of the group's American division, had been asked by the rest of the board to tender his resignation and had done so last week. Compensation for both Mr Frazier and the former chief executive, John Swanson, has not yet been fixed. Barratt's shares rose 4p to 54p.

Temps, page 23



Home from home: Sir Lawrie Barratt, recalled

Travis and Redland are hit by recession

By OUR CITY STAFF

TWO more building-related groups have turned in lower pre-tax profits for the six months to end-June, blaming the weakness of the housing markets and the recession.

Redland's pre-tax profits eased from £108 million to £78.8 million on a turnover of £684 million (£776 million), but the group emphasised its financial position was sound.

Gerald Corbett, finance director, said gearing was 14 per cent compared with 33.6 per cent at December 31. The reduction was helped by the £280 million March cash call, and he added Redland had the ability to make more acquisitions in a depressed sector.

The group reports strong business in eastern Germany, but said Australia, Britain and America were weak. Redland is holding its interim dividend at 8.25p, paid out of net earnings of 13.1p (23.3p) a share.

Travis Perkins, the timber and builders' merchant, saw pre-tax profits fall from £13.7 million to £5.4 million on a turnover of £156 million (£178 million). The interim dividend is held at 2.5p a share, though net earnings were 3.8p (9.1p) a share.

It could be some time before any sustained increase in construction activity occurs, Travis Perkins says.

Redland Temps, page 23

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

United Newspapers falls 32% to £38.6m

INTENSIVE cost-cutting and a concerted disposal and closure programme failed to rescue United Newspapers, the publisher of the *Daily* and *Sunday Express*, from a 32 per cent slump in pre-tax profits to £38.6 million in the first half of the year. Lord Stevens of Ludgate, the chairman, did not expect an upturn in the rest of the year, but said that the reduction in costs would improve profits. The interim dividend is being held at 7.5p.

The first-half figures included £4 million in rationalisation costs, although there was also a £2.3 million gain from disposals. Altogether, 18 magazines were sold in the half year and another 12 closed.

Polly Peck stake cut

POLLY Peck International administrators have agreed to sell a stake in Sansui Electric of Japan to Hong Kong's Grande Holdings. Tatsuji Inamiya, Sansui president, said in Tokyo. The administrators had not disclosed the size of the stake but Mr Inamiya said it was less than a third of PPT's 72 per cent holding.

Ruling forces BTR bids

THE Australian Securities Commission has ruled that BTR will have to bid for the minority shareholdings in Hawker de Havilland and Westinghouse Brake and Signal, Hawker Siddeley's Australian subsidiaries, within a month of securing 20 per cent or more of Hawker under its £1.5 billion offer.

Fairbriar difficulties

ADMINISTRATORS have been appointed at Fairbriar, the troubled housebuilder and commercial property developer in southern England, following a request by the group's directors. The company said it continued to trade, and talks on restructuring the group's finances were being pursued. In February, Remo Dipre, chairman, announced a pre-tax loss of £3.2 million for the six months to end-September 1990 (£3.3 million profit). The interim dividend was passed (1.25p). The shares remain suspended at 8p.

Swedish buy at Unilever

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch foods group, has bought the remaining 50 per cent of Margarinet of Sweden from Arifnos for £1.245 million (£74.5 million). Unilever expects full ownership of the company will help to develop its food interests in northern Europe. Margarinet has annual sales of £1.300 million.

Malaya rises on approach

SHARES in Malaya Group rose 9p to 30p after the distributor of Porsche and Mercedes cars received a bid approach. Colin Giltrap, the New Zealand entrepreneur, owns almost half the shares. Malaya suffered losses of £189,000 after tax in the six months to the end of March (losses of £71,000). There is again no dividend.

Showdown in HK

MEMBERS of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange last night rejected a reform package imposed by the colony's Securities and Futures Commission, forcing a showdown between the exchange and the regulatory watchdog.

The SFC is expected to use its statutory powers to change the exchange's constitution and remove its ability to declare dividends or issue bonus shares. If the SFC decides to use its powers under section 50 of the SFC Ordinance, the status of the exchange could be altered by October 6.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

ANTOFAGASTA (Int)
Pre-tax: £9.6m (£14.8m)
EPS: 25p (38p)
Div: 6p (6p)
Turnover: £27.9m (£28m)

CLARKSON (HONORACE)
Pre-tax: £5.14m (£5.22m)
EPS: 15.7p (18.9p)
Div: 2.75p (2.75p)
Sales: £23.9m (£25.1m)

WORLD OF LEATHER (Int)
Pre-tax: £41,000
EPS: 0.5p (LPS: 3.3p)
Div: Nil
Turnover: £13m (£12.6m)

BILSTON & BATTERSEA
Pre-tax: Loss £52,000
LPS: 0.9p (EPS: 3.4p)
Div: Nil (1.75p)
Turnover: £1.61m (£2.2m)

Improved results from the railway helped to offset lower copper prices and reduced economic activity in Chile. Group has a wide range of interests in Chile.

Interim results. The board reports that, on current trends, it appears unlikely that the full-year profits will exceed 1990's.

Last time's loss was £408,000. Board reports that sales since the half year have continued to be ahead of same period of last year and margins remain higher.

Interim results. Last time's profit was £222,000. Effect of destocking now appears to be coming to an end with sales for third quarter showing some improvement.

ELECO (Fm)
Pre-tax: £3.35m (£5.12m)
EPS: 7.3p (13.6p)
Div: 2.3p, mkg 4.8p

HAMPODEN HOMECARE
Pre-tax: £175,000
EPS: 0.77p (0.67p)
Div: 0.2p (0.2p)

MCLAUGHLIN & HARVEY
Pre-tax: Loss £4.9m
LPS: 75.5p (1.3p)
Div: Nil (3.25p)

WHATMAN (Int)
Pre-tax: £4.37m (£5.02m)
EPS: 12.63p (15p)
Div: 2.9p (2.5p)

HAY (NORMAN) (Int)
Pre-tax: £35,000
EPS: 0.4p (1.8p)
Div: 0.5p (0.5p)

Last time's total dividend was 6.2p. Extraordinary debit of £459,000 (£3.91m). Net gearing reduced to 75.6% (85.6%).

Interim results. Last time's profit was £154,000. Turnover grew to £11.8m (£9.98m). Company remains committed to expansion in Eire.

Interim results. Last time's loss was £257,000. Writedown of construction work in progress of £2.78m and bad debts debit of £1.28m.

Full-year profits expected to be below 1990. Turnover rose to £25.9m (£23.4m). Interest charge of £266,000 (£254,000 credit).

Last time's profit was £413,000. Turnover fell to £5.57m (£6.38m). Action taken to improve profits will not be felt in short term.

Ibstock profit slumps to £7.2m in first half

By COLIN CAMPBELL

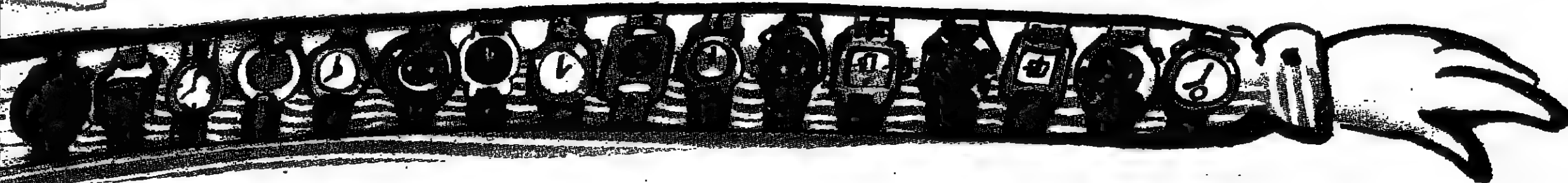
IBSTOCK Johnsons, the bricks and wood pulp group in which Bowater has a 4.8 per cent stake, saw pre-tax profits slump from £22.2 million to £7.2 million in the six months to end-June. Ibstock blames the setback on industry excess capacity and price erosion and says the immediate outlook for the British building industry remains uncertain.

Next year should bring some relief, but the recovery

will be slow. Pre-tax profits are shown after an undisclosed payment for compensation, thought to be less than £350,000, relating to Richard Boxall, the former joint managing director, who retired five years early at the age of 55 in February.

As forecast at the time of Ibstock's rights issue in April, the interim dividend is held at 2.25p, declared on earnings per share of 1.97p (6.71p).

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مكتبة من الامم

Newspapers £38.6m
 A concerned disposal of the United Newspapers, the *Express*, from a 32 per cent stake, the chairman, did not say the year, but said that the move profits. The move of £4 million in rationalisation, a £2.3 million gain from sales were sold in the half year.

Ruling forces BTR bids
 The Australian Securities Commission has ruled that BTR will have to bid for the minority shareholdings in law firm de Havilland and Vestinghouse Brake and Signal, Hawker Siddeley, Australian subsidiaries within a month of securing 10 per cent or more of the stake under its £1.5 bn offer.

Difficulties
 appointed at Fairbairn, the special property developer, request by the group, continued to trade, and sales were being pursued. The man, announced a preliminary to end-September 1991, 1m dividend was paid at 8p.

Malaya rises on approach
 HARES in Malaya rose 4p to 30p after the distribution of Purcell's 10p bonus. The company's approach, Colin Gilroy's 10p bonus, and the share price, which had fallen to 25p, rose to 30p. The company's 1991 profits, after tax, of £1.1m, were up from £700,000 in 1990. The share price rose to 30p.

in HK
 Stock Exchange last night by the colony's Securities and Futures Commission, a showdown between the two powers to decide the SFC's role in the market, the state, and the market.

ICI readies itself for the battle

COMMENT

Sir John Harvey-Jones used to say that holding down the top post in ICI was a job for at least one-and-a-half men. His successor, Sir Denys Henderson, agrees but, unlike Sir John, has decided to do something about it. The appointment of Ronnie Hampel as chief operating officer is a carefully calculated move which leaves Sir Denys as both chairman and chief executive but spreads some of his work load on to the highly capable Mr Hampel's desk. By a coincidence of timing, the move was announced on the day that British Aerospace handed over its chair, albeit on a temporary basis, to Sir Graham Day, who sits on many boards and will attempt the heroic task of leading BAE while, at the same time, retaining his jobs at PowerGen, Cadbury Schweppes and several others besides.

ICI is now suffering as any cyclical business suffers at the trough of its industrial cycles. But its long-term success in a global industry is boded up with the development of a board of strong executive directors, steeped in their businesses and with a well-developed collegiate culture. BAE, meanwhile, had a part-time chairman of great determination and experience in running companies. But nothing Sir Roland had attempted in the past was half so complex as BAE and he had little experience of line management in heavyweight international electronics, defence and motor manufacturing rather than motor component industries.

ICI's appointment beefs up its chairman's ability to keep track of the crucial restructuring programme, implemented in advance of the Hanson stake-building episode, without appearing to downgrade its top man as a simple split of the chairman and chief executive roles would have done. Such a split could have provided ammunition for Hanson in any future attempt to increase its influence over ICI. Mr Hampel's appointment is a step that Sir Denys was planning. But he is frank in his admission that Hanson's intervention in ICI has, perhaps, hastened the decision by three months or so. It is both a recognition that Sir Denys's role as a strategist and his duties in public affairs have become more demanding. In any future attempt by Hanson at taking over ICI, Sir

Denys will be better able to tackle the tasks of lobbying in high places, conducting the defence and presenting the ICI case to leading shareholders and other special interest groups. BAE must look longingly at ICI's breadth and depth of homegrown executive talent, though direct comparisons are not strictly appropriate in a company which not many years ago was part of the civil service. Those who know Dick Evans and Dudley Eustace well say that BAE's chief executive and finance director are as able as any in the private sector. But unlike ICI, several of whose executive board members are credible candidates for the top job at some future date, BAE has no obvious in-house executive successor for Sir Roland. Capable non-executives are all important but are not a

substitute for strength in depth. But, during the period when BAE is growing a new generation of top managers below the board level, it badly needs a full-time executive superman to take over from Sir Graham. It should spare no effort and expense in the search.

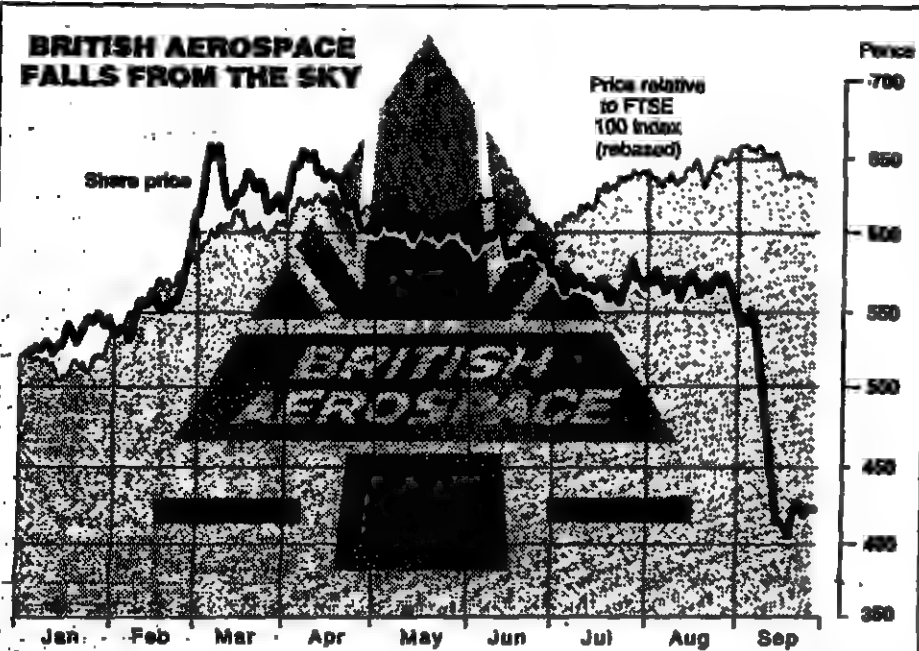
Pop music

These are stirring times for shareholders in Rascal Electronics. The core of the business has received a £732 million takeover offer from Williams Holdings. And their newly-demerged interests in Vodafone, formerly Rascal Telecom, are now being regarded as a likely candidate for another bid. The trigger for the latest outbreak of bid speculation was an offer for Metro Mobile by Bell Atlantic on terms which make the current stock market valuation of Vodafone look on the

mean side of fair. Since most cellular telephone companies in the United States are still in the phase of heavy investment in setting up their networks of base stations and, therefore, incurring substantial losses, the usual investment yardsticks of yield and earnings per share are not applicable. Industry analysts have, instead, devised another benchmark, market capitalisation expressed in terms of potential customers within the areas covered by a company's cellphone licence areas - otherwise known as price per pop. The terms of the Metro Mobile deal equate to a price per pop of \$213, whereas Vodafone trades at less than \$120 per pop. Yet Vodafone is a great deal more attractive to a bidder wishing to raise its profile in the growing business of cellular telephony. Metro trades at ten times its annual sales while Vodafone's capitalisation is more like six times sales. Applying the terms of the Metro bid to Vodafone suggests a share price of 700p against the current market price of 373p.

Boardroom struggle puts focus on BAE's deep-seated problems

Graham Searjeant looks at the challenge facing the successor to Sir Roland Smith



THE City was mollified by the fall of Professor Sir Roland Smith from his part-time chairmanship of British Aerospace. The group's management was relieved at the result of the internal power struggle, but the deep-seated problems of a group that looks undercapitalised and undermanaged to be Britain's biggest engineering combine have only been thrown into sharper relief.

A price had to be paid for the shock delivered on September 11, when the group asked shareholders for £430 million of new capital while telling them that 1991 operations might produce losses of up to £100 million, instead of the expected £280 million profit. Fund managers who had bought the shares when they rose on the back of the Gulf war had some explaining to do. BAE's market value had fallen more than a quarter, roughly £400 million, in a month. Breaking analysts who had helped sell them the stock faced a day of wrathful recriminations.

Critics question whether the group has gone far and fast enough

merger with Trafalgar House, the conglomerate centred on process engineering, property and specialist leisure. It was an unlikely idea. Sir Roland had been installed in 1987, partly to introduce new thinking in a business geared to government business and not long out of the state sector. A switch away from defence was the greatest long-term priority, along with rationalisation of the existing business and the capability to offer complete defence systems. Many of the inmates in the cages rattled by Sir Roland were not happy. The share of defence sales fell from 69 to 42 per cent in four years, but the group's profits still came overwhelmingly from defence. That is partly due to the coincidence of recessions

in international travel and the British motor and property businesses, but any doubts over such diversifications were reinforced. The Rover deal between Sir Roland and the government looked wonderful in the short term, providing profits and cash flow when needed at a knockdown price. The picture is now muddier. In the slump-hit first half of this year, the motor division made a £45 million loss. Cash is also

fraction of the value of leading food retailers with comparable turnover. It looks scarcely enough to support a business with sales of about £10 billion in businesses that often have long production times and are about as far removed from the simplicity of the grocery trade as can be imagined. Dick Evans and his executive colleagues have plenty on their plate merely coping with the recession and the rationalisation of BAE's disparate businesses. Mr Evans will inevitably play a greater role in the coming months of Sir Graham's interim chairmanship and may revel in greater freedom. There are many deals to be done, and long-term decisions to be made, if BAE is to capitalise on its great technical and market strengths and achieve its strategy in areas such as international defence contracting. To add to this dimension, BAE is likely to need a new, permanent chairman more, rather than less, executive than the professor.

PUBLIC sector pay increases are markedly outstripping those in the private sector, according to government figures published yesterday, with rises in local government running even further ahead. Ministers such as Michael Howard, the employment secretary, have welcomed recent falls in the growth of average earnings, but the scale of the difference between public and private sector pay rises, disclosed in the government's annual *New Earnings Survey*, shows the size of the problem the government faces in the coming pay round in containing pay increases for those employees for whom it is directly responsible. The NES figures, which differ from the government's monthly earnings index in that they provide a snapshot of actual pay levels in the economy each April, are widely regarded as the most reliable guide to earnings movements and levels across the economy. They are commonly used as benchmark figures in a range of pay negotiations, and will be used as the basis of negotiations shortly on a pay increase for Britain's 40,000 firefighters. These talks, though, may be complicated by a statistical reclassification of this year's NES figures. The NES survey figures show that the total average

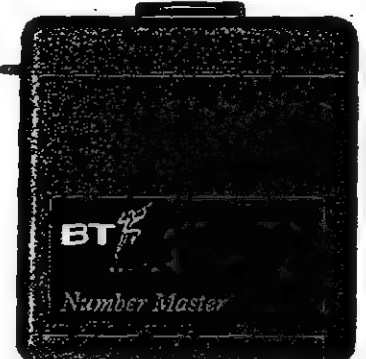
Workers in public sector closing pay gap

gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees, men and women taken together, were £284.70. This compares with £263.10, an increase of £21.60, or 8.2 per cent. The NES is the only occasion each year when the government disaggregates public and private sector pay increases, and the survey results show clearly that although public sector pay levels overall are still behind those in the private sector, they are closing the gap with proportionately greater pay rises. Average weekly earnings in the public sector, taking together men and women and manual and non-manual employees, now stand at £283, compared with £285.40 in the private sector. But the public sector increase over 1990 was 11.1 per cent, compared with 7.2 per cent in the private sector.

Among the other NES results are:
 □ Gender: Women's pay is still lower than men's but increasing more quickly. Male earnings stood at £318.90, and women's at £222.40, but the rise in female earnings was 10.5 per cent, compared to 7.9 per cent for men.
 □ Grade: Earnings for white-collar workers rose by 8.8 per cent to an average of £312.50, while for manual employees they went up by 5.8 per cent to £236.20.
 □ Region: Earnings show marked differences by region. In London, for instance, average weekly earnings now stand at £361.10. In Wales they are £252.20. In the North they are £267.10, and in the West Midlands £261.10.
 □ Occupation: Doctors have lost their traditional top earnings spot this year, among non-manual, men at least. Company treasurers and finance managers now head the list, at £708.50 a week, though doctors still head non-manual women's earnings, at £524.50. Among manual workers, the best-paid were scaffolders, at £349.70, and the worst bricklayers, at £186.70. For women, the highest manual earners were electrical employees, at £251.70, while the worst were petrol pump attendants, at £122.60.

PHILIP BASSETT
 Industrial Editor

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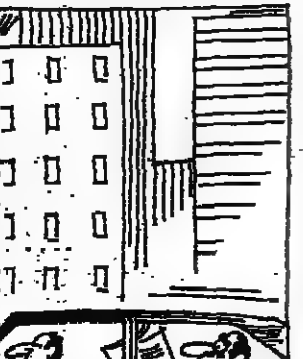


THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Top table sales drive

BARBARANS At The Gate, the Wall Street book that told the story behind the break-up of RJR Nabisco, will now be nestling alongside a copy of Victoria and Albert: Life at Osborne House in the New York home of Henry Kravis, the leveraged buyout expert. Kravis, in London to speak at an awards luncheon at the Savoy Hotel hosted by the British Venture Capital Association, shared a table with the Duchess of York, author of the Osborne book, and revealed that he and other top table guests had bought 100 copies at £18.99 each.

porate games, an international, multi-sport festival designed specifically for people employed in the business world. Due to be held in London next year, up to 10,000 executives are expected to take



part. Somewhat appropriately, one of the guest speakers was none other than Sir Ralph Halpern, the former Burton chairman, an executive better known for his athleticism than most.

Out in force

AFTER suffering the indignity last week of being turned away from an analysts' briefing by the public relations company that was hosting it, Richard Lambert, editor of the *Financial Times*, can take considerable solace from the fact that this week the public relations industry more than made it up to him. Speaking at a luncheon for members of the City and financial group of the Institute of Public Relations about the future strategy of the *Financial Times*, Lambert drew a near-record audience of 90 people. In so doing he displaced Bernard Ingham as

the City group's second most popular attraction ever, but he nevertheless failed to invert the long-time holder of the No 1 slot - Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, who spoke to its members in 1983.

Top ranking

WARBURG Securities, ranked No 1 by Institutional Investor and No 2 by Exel for its United Kingdom banking team, is hoping to raise its profile in Europe before 1992. It has just recruited Alan Broughton from Morgan Stanley, where he was part of its banking team, ranked top by Exel. "The continental European banks used to be covered by Carla d'Arista but she has now moved to another part of the bank," says David Haysey, a director of Warburg Securities.

CAROL LEONARD

"Can't afford a new Rolls if they pass the dividend"

This is the age of the Euro expert

The trend by many companies to cut back on the employment of "college leavers" is causing great concern on campuses around the country. But the bad news is tempered by the recruiting of top graduates for international work by a few overseas banks.

A few companies, however, know that if they recruit the cream of the graduates when the choice is wide, they will be in a strong position, with high-quality staff, to take advantage of the economy's eventual upturn.

Such long-term planning is rare, according to Alan Verschoye-King, Citibank's European recruitment manager. "Many organisations are closing off recruitment, without even keeping their name in front of the students," he says. "Citibank usually recruits about a hundred graduates. This year, our quota is halved, but we are taking the best and asking the colleges to stick with us because our numbers should be up again next year."

The financial sector has been hard-hit by the recession. Gerald Curry, the adviser for the Cambridge University careers service, finds that graduate recruitment in the sector is patchy.

Mr Curry says: "A few merchant banks have kept up their numbers of recruitments while others have dropped alarmingly. Bank America, for example, which had

As companies cut back on graduate recruitment, Widget Finn spots the skills needed for the next round of hiring

become a familiar recruiter on British campuses, is in the process of amalgamating with other multi-nationals and this tends to halt their recruitment programme.

Many American financial institutions have their European headquarters in Britain, which enables them to maintain a graduate recruitment programme despite the cutbacks caused by the recession in Britain. Citibank's European recruitment is coordinated by Mr Verschoye-King in its London office.

"We are still recruiting throughout Europe," Mr Verschoye-King says, "and we offer a range of opportunities from corporate finance and the capital markets to human resources and financial control. Despite a reduction in overall numbers, the spread of recruitment has not been affected."

Riccardo Borsi, who is 23, is fluent in English, Italian and German. His language skills and the banking experience he gained from a holiday job in Milan made him a strong candidate for a career in international finance. His Anglo-Italian background is an added advantage.

Mr Borsi was recruited by Citibank when he graduated from the European Business School in London. An important part of the induction programme at Citibank is to meet and mix with associates from other European countries, making contacts that will stand Mr Borsi in good stead when he becomes a foreign-exchange corporate dealer.

Training with people from other countries is a valuable basis for an international career. Barclays Bank has designed a European management development programme, which is open to all graduates from all European Community countries. They spend a year training in Britain, then are sent to an overseas posting. The bank recruits at careers fairs in Paris and Brussels, selecting mainly candidates with economics, business and finance degrees.

Most organisations recruiting tomorrow's high-flying global managers look to the traditional sources of new graduates from university or business school. For the American bank Chase Man-



International approach: Alan Verschoye-King, right, a recruitment manager, and colleague Riccardo Borsi, who speaks three languages

hattan, however, "graduate recruitment" is an outdated term.

Sarah Kelly, the manager for associate recruitment, says: "Since talking to our business managers across Europe, we have developed a new recruitment profile. We are looking for somebody more mature, who has had previous, relevant work experience either in the finance sector or one of the industries the bank is actively

interested in. Of course, we also require strong academic qualifications and good numeracy and analytical skills. O-level French or German is not good enough for somebody wanting to do business in another country. Our managers must be multilingual and multicultural."

Like most international finance organisations, Chase Manhattan lists flexibility and mobility as essential qualities for applicants; the first year of training is in New York.

Chase Manhattan's European operation, however, is taking a broader view, and may consider less obvious options, such as the army, accountancy and the legal profession to provide mature recruits who can bring specialist skills to the finance sector.

Ms Kelly is certain other banks will follow this path, raising the age level of their intake and emphasising experience.

Meanwhile, the Chancellor takes note: Mr Curry may have an indication that the end of the recession is at hand. Bookings by employers to do presentations this term in the "milk round" at Cambridge are at least as high as ever and, he says, "the recruitment programme is bulging".

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The Economist

Brierley profits almost halved

By Our City Staff

BRIERLEY Investments Ltd, the New Zealand group formerly headed by Sir Ron Brierley, has reported a record net profit of NZ\$212.3 million (\$70 million) in its latest financial year against NZ\$402 million the previous year.

The annual dividend is cut from 11 cents to nine, and the group has forecast it will maintain the payment at that lower level in the current year.

Mr Bill Milne, the chief executive and director, was resolved to make BIL into a NZ\$2 stock. The share price was unchanged at 99 cents 30 minutes after the result.

He said BIL was mindful of detractors of investment-type companies. Some analysts believe BIL is a dinosaur that would be more valuable if broken up.

"This simply strengthens our resolve... with the objective, over the next four years, being to make BIL a NZ\$2 stock, equivalent to a stock market valuation of NZ\$5 billion after paying shareholders an additional NZ\$1 billion in cash dividends," Mr Collins said.

Since the year end, the company had experienced a marked improvement in the quality and level of operating profit, which was primarily due to substantially reduced costs within Bill's New Zealand subsidiaries.

The company would do nothing different from what it had done for its 30 years, despite criticism of lost direction.

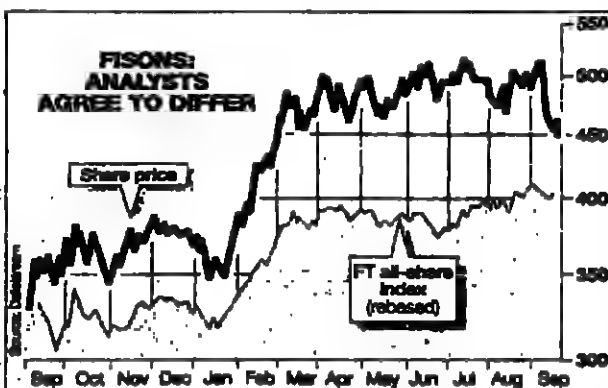
Bill would not "forgo profitable opportunities for our shareholders merely for the sake of satisfying somebody else's trendy requirement for predictability, closely followed, no doubt, by mediocrity," Mr Collins said.

Net debt had fallen to NZ\$1.81 billion at the June 30 to June 30 from NZ\$2.24 billion a year earlier. During 1990-1, Bill cut debt by more than NZ\$2 billion from its peak.

Bill had debt funding lines of more than NZ\$4 billion, leaving cash and undrawn committed credit lines of more than NZ\$2 billion.

STOCK MARKET

Index fails to top 2,600 as investors stay on sidelines



withdrawal of two drugs, Opticrom and Imferon, from the American market and the prospect of higher interest charges. But Morgan Stanley, the New York securities house, is optimistic about Fisons' prospects despite the

There are signs of a revival in the fortunes of Aviva Petroleum, up 14¢ at 16½¢. Aviva's projects in Columbia are starting to excite the City and could reaffirm the faith of Smith New Court, the broker, in the shares. Estimates of the value of the finds range from 4¢ to 40¢ a share. But Aviva remains high risk.

flat interim figures recently. Instead, the building products group jumped 14p to 562p despite interim at the bottom end of expectations. Barratt Developments, the housebuilder, managed a rise of 5p to 55p despite diving into the red last year. The previous loss was £105.9m (against a profit last time of

skirts of Paris. Euro Disneyland finished 15p lower at £13.75. Reuters advanced 17p to 970p on a buy recommendation from BZW, which met the company this week.

Rothmans International continued to benefit from this week's buy recommendation from Warburg Securities with a further rise of 29p to £11.50. Warburg is forecasting above-average earnings growth during the next two years.

After Stanley Kalms, the chairman, issued a warning at the annual meeting that profits in the first half would fall short of the £27 million made in the corresponding period last time. But Barston, the troubled menswear group, firmed up to 48p as 12 million shares changed hands on talk that it had found a buyer for its property trust subsidiary. It is expected to fetch about £180 million.

Warburg is a buyer of Tiphook, the container and trailer rentals group, before its American roadshow and ADR listing. The shares rose 14p to 560p.

RTZ, the mining finance group, firmed 11p to 557p. Dealers say that the group is benefiting from higher copper prices stemming from the rioting in Zaire.

MICHAEL CLARK

MICHAEL CLARK

WALL STREET

[illegible]

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings September 23	Last Dealings October 6	Last Declaration December 28	Pay Settlement January 8
Call options were taken out on 25¢/B1 Allied-Lycor, Arvin Petroleum, BTH Wls B3/4, Cadbury-Scheppe, Constan, Grand Mat, Arthur Lee, Nant, Premier Cons Oil, Thomas TV, Wessell, Palm Evered, Spayhawk, Pot & Cofc Orients Abroad.			

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

MAJOR INDICES

New York	
Dow Jones	3015.65 (+3.47)
S&P Composite	365.59 (-0.59)
Nikkei Average	2398.05 (+30.05)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	3627.98 (+22.02)
FT-SE Euro 100	1103.42 (+4.23)
Amsterdam	
CBS Tendency	198.2 (-0.2)
Birmer	189.2 (+0.2)
Frankfurt DAX	1819.99 (-5.42)
Paris: CAC	494.21 (-2.94)
Zurich: SKA Gen	514.7 (-3.9)
London:	
FT - All-Share	1257.15 (-16.59)
FT - "500"	1389.54 (+0.14)
FT. Gold Mines	183.1 (-0.8)
FT. Fixed Interest	97.00 (-0.06)
FT. Govt Secs	97.32 (-0.04)
SEAO Volume	516.3m
US\$ (Datastream)	128.77 (-0.27)
*Drops in midday trading prices	

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 2. 地方教育附加的征收范围包括：
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 (二) 消费税；
 (三) 营业税；
 (四) 企业所得税；
 (五) 个人所得税；
 (六) 房产税；
 (七) 车船税；
 (八) 城市维护建设税；
 (九) 教育费附加；
 (十) 其他依法征收的税费。
 3. 地方教育附加的征收比例按照下列标准执行：
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 (二) 其他依法征收的税费，按照其应纳税额的百分之五征收。
 4. 地方教育附加的征收机关为地方税务机关。
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Autumn perils

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One Lada they have never seen before is a convertible version sold only in Britain. Sensitive to jokes about the cars, one said that a Lada convertible would not be needed at home because of the weather. Clearly he had never heard the cruel British joke that you call an open-topped Lada a skip.

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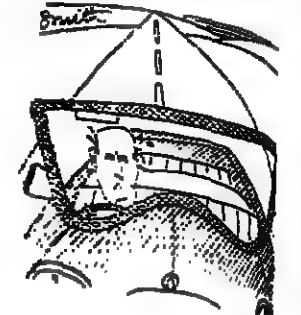
Business sees an end to the paper chase

The continual circulation of documents will drain away when EDI, the electronic transfer of business information, builds its position in Britain, already a leader in the field among European countries. Matthew May reports

drivers aware of the weather conditions they face on the sunny days and light rain in the south and light rain in the north. The police say the rain on the roads and warn motorists to use headlights as night closes in.

Quick reverse
Porsche has changed its mind and will not be at the Motorfair at Earls Court, it opens to the public on October 1. Peter Bulbeck, Porsche's marketing director, says the decision followed a gloomy registration in August. The show will show the new 911 Carrera and lightweight 911 Cabriolet first shown at Earls Court Motor Show.

See for yourself
ONE in five drivers are literally unable to see. Coming: The Guild of Drivers. Drivers say recent tests show 20 per cent of drivers have a sort of eye defect and 5 per



have eyesight had enough of dangerous. The Guild has a vision testing machine to allow motorists to see checks from next month.

Lada lookover
OBSERVING the highest of all motor industry is now. Lada is now interesting in the motor products from the company in the future.

The British Automobile Manufacturers Association (BMA) has issued a warning to motorists. One Lada they have been warned to avoid is the Lada 1200. The BMA says the Lada 1200 is a 'lemon' and should be avoided. The BMA also says that the Lada 1200 is a 'lemon' and should be avoided.

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At least 70 per cent of the information keyed into an average computer system is now said to consist of data produced by another computer. The expense and time this involves goes some way to explain the continued growth of paperless trading, in which information can be sent from one computer directly to another.

In business, this alternative allows for such transactions as electronic ordering and electronic invoicing to take place over computer links, saving not only the re-keying of the data but the printing-out and posting of the information that often precedes it. Electronic data interchange, or EDI, is the term used to describe this electronic transfer of business information, but it includes an important extra — that the information should be sent in a format that conforms to certain standards. This type of electronic trading promises the end of repetitive paperwork, form-filling and stock orders.

EDI can also speed up the trading cycle, allowing for more efficiency and the refinement of techniques such as just-in-time manufacturing and reduced stock levels. EDI is used predominantly between large business customers and their suppliers for the electronic exchange of purchase orders and invoices and is particularly popular in the retail trade, especially with groups such as Boots, Marks & Spencer and Tesco, and the motor trade, which accounts for about 10 per cent of all EDI users in Britain. General Motors, with more than 800 suppliers connected throughout Europe, is considered the biggest user.

Proponents believe that not only will electronic payments soon become widespread, closing the "loop" as it is often called, but that government bodies will use it to move administrative information between various departments and authorities in the public sector and to link with the private sector for the electronic collection of official information, such as VAT returns.

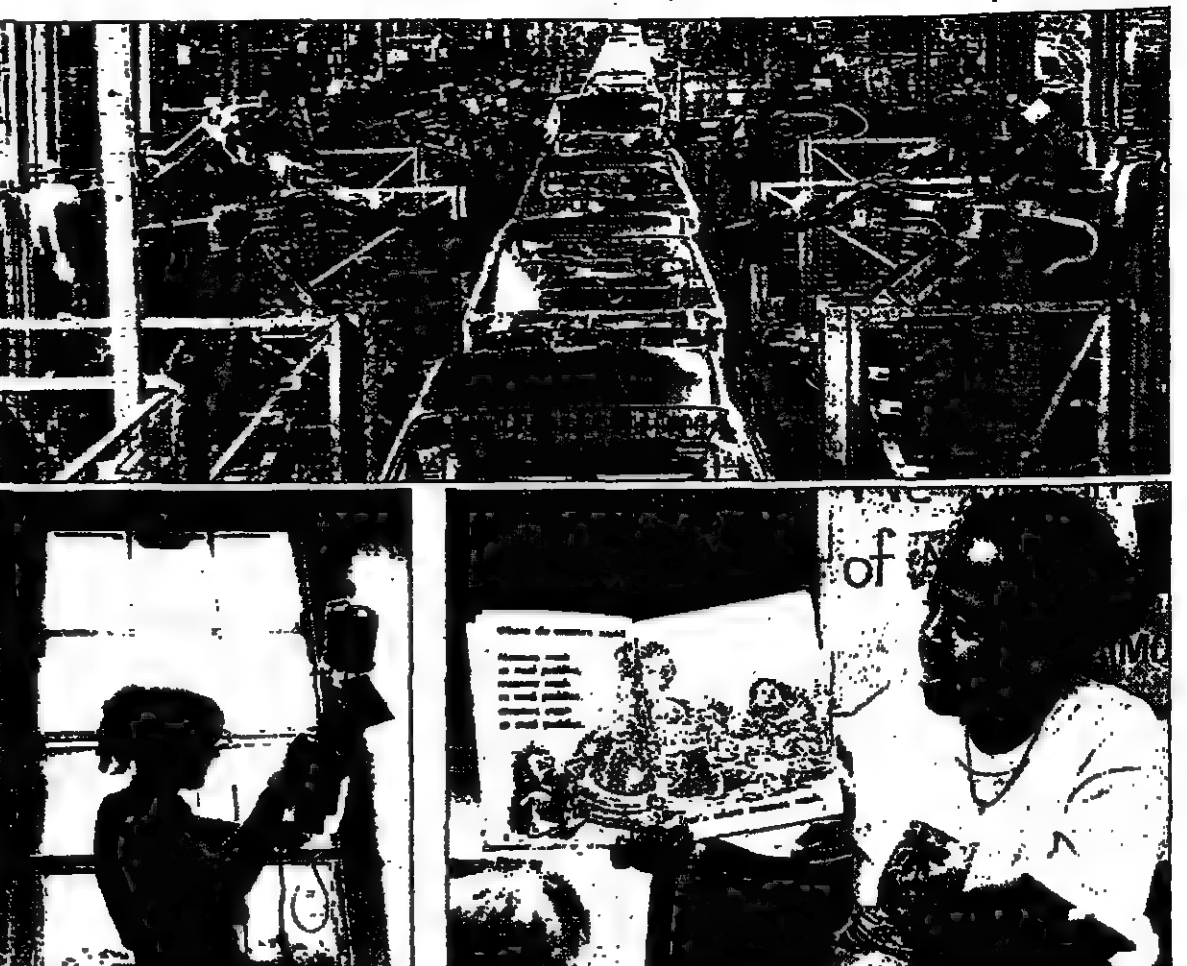
Like many computer developments,

paperless trading has been held back less by the limitations of the technology than the need for clear standards that can surmount the complexities of trying to get the different systems of companies to communicate with one another in a straightforward and simple way. Although two companies wanting to deal with each other electronically may be able to adjust their computer systems so that information can be easily exchanged, the situation quickly becomes complex if several companies are involved and each is having to accommodate the quirks of every other system.

If a common standard is used, companies have only to convert their data once in the knowledge that it can then be dealt with by any other trading partner. Unfortunately, life is not that simple: different industries and different countries may use quite different "standards". Any discussion of EDI can soon become lost in a torrent of acronyms describing the assorted standards and the many different organisations and bodies set up to represent various interests.

Some industries see the logic of creating standards applicable to their own chains of suppliers and customers but believe that trying to introduce wider and international standards will be fraught with problems. "There is," says a recent report by the International Data Corporation (IDC), a research consultancy, "the risk of creating sectorial EDI ghettos, which would limit the development possibilities of inter-sectorial trading. This is the rationale behind Edifact [an internationally agreed way to send messages] and while it may speed up the development of new European projects, the current moves towards standardisation are still proceeding extremely slowly."

Those looking at the longer term believe that wide standards will become increasingly necessary as EDI becomes international and begins to involve more than just a customer-supplier relationship.



Electronic data interchange will affect much of society, leading to more efficiency in operations such as supermarkets, car-assembly lines, hospitals and schools

Though establishing Edifact standards has been slow, the concept received a boost last week when 18 types of standard message were agreed on as ready for use.

For the novice, such problems are likely to make EDI look more complicated and daunting than it is in practice. For a start, there are specific networks set up to help EDI users. These offer to take messages in, perhaps, one EDI standard and transmit them to their destination having, where necessary, translated them to another EDI standard. In 1990, the IDC says, four-fifths of the European market for EDI was accounted for by the sale of network services.

The potentially huge benefits of EDI have resulted in systems that can save some large businesses millions of pounds if they can deal with possibly a hundred or more smaller suppliers electronically. This has meant that EDI is often seen as being forced on to small suppliers by a dominant customer.

Geri Schuch, a senior consultant with the Hoskyns Group, says: "Small companies have recently been heard complaining that their larger customers have issued ultimatums — either install EDI or we will stop doing business with you. Yet it is these businesses that will ultimately determine whether or not EDI is successful."

Smaller companies may have the relatively cheap option of accepting EDI information via a personal computer, then processing it in the same way as other orders received by fax or post.

The full benefits of paperless trading, however, come only when the electronic transmissions are integrated fully into a company's computer system so that, for example, an order is automatically fed into and affects those programs dealing with production runs. EDI, however, is believed to account for fewer than 1 per cent of all transactions because fewer

than 5,000 companies use it — and Britain is by far Europe's biggest user.

The comparative smallness of the EDI world at its present stage of development creates among those involved the feeling of an exclusive coterie; they develop the feeling of being a small group on a mission to establish a technology they are sure will eventually become as common as the personal computer on the desk when the rest of business appreciates the possibilities.

For those willing to use EDI to the full and, perhaps, release more sensitive information than they would normally give, the benefits can be great. In parts of the retail industry, delivery times can be reduced from weeks to days, especially if a supplier is allowed electronic access to figures about a customer's current stock levels, sales figures and forecasts.

Some customers have embraced the idea but others are wary of sharing sales information, especially if a supplier also deals with competitors. The more open

trading relationships offered by EDI require a different sort of thinking, and some organisations are having trouble coming to terms with that.

As for banks, although the large banks are now keener on providing electronic payment services, they have previously been accused of being reluctant to promote such services because they lose the interest available when money passes through their hands more slowly. The banks also think that their customers may be reluctant to pay the true fee for handling such payments.

Similarly, though some customers welcome electronic payments and arrange a discount with their suppliers in return for guaranteed and fast payment, others fear they may have to pay faster. No longer can it be said that the cheque is in the post.

EDI 91, an exhibition and conference on electronic trading, will take place at the International Convention Centre in Birmingham from October 29 to 31.

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Leading, but slowly

For years, Britain has led Europe in the use of electronic data interchange. Although the recession may have slowed the pace, there is evidence that Britain is likely to keep that lead for a while yet.

About 4,500 British companies now use EDI. International Network Service (INS), which operates Britain's biggest EDI network, has reported a record growth in the number of new users in recent months while there is no let-up in the increase in the number of suppliers offering software for EDI in Britain.

EDI growth has, however, not met the predictions made for it in recent years and is not delivering the volumes that service providers expected. Only a handful of leading companies seem to have adopted EDI wholeheartedly and to have taken their trading partners with them. What will be required to bring EDI to a wider British business audience?

Keith Blacker, the EDI product manager for Lucas Engineering and Systems, believes that presenting EDI as a means to an end will not help to further its growth. "Changed business practice needs EDI," he says. "It is not EDI that changes business practice."

EDI is catching on with British business, Andrew Hinchley reports, yet it needs a further catalyst

This wider view of the potential benefits of EDI has particular relevance in the manufacturing industry and moves the rationale for EDI beyond the traditionally cited gains of direct savings in time or inventory cost.

In Britain, the retail sector has provided the most publicised examples of the benefits of EDI. Tesco's recently announced 22 per cent increase in operating profits was greatly helped by the company's investment in information technology, including a large programme of EDI implementation with suppliers.

Sir Ian MacLaurin, the chairman of Tesco, says that further investment in EDI and other advanced technology in its supply of fresh food lines is expected to add £15 million a year to profits during the next three years.

Although big retailers can demonstrate these benefits, not every company involved in EDI has been able to make such claims. The costs of manufacturers and suppliers can actually rise because of

the need to meet the increased demands made of them by customers for reduced lead times and smaller and more frequent deliveries of goods.

In a survey of 135 British companies with a combined turnover of £46 billion, PE International, a marketing and computing consultancy, found the need for closer working relationships was considered vital if all parties in the supply chain were to gain maximum benefit from EDI.

Retailers in the United States have widely adopted what is termed quick response (QR), the retail equivalent of just-in-time manufacturing, which is based on such changed relationships.

According to Jan Szymankiewicz, the managing director of P-E's logistics division, "British companies are three or four years behind their United States counterparts in QR and are failing to gain advantages from EDI because of fears related to confidentiality and a tradition

of adversarial relationships". In some cases, the implementation of QR in the United States has resulted in top manufacturers taking over the management of inventory from retailers.

Service industries face quite different challenges in using EDI in the way they deliver their service to the customer.

Financial services, transport and travel are sectors affected and, in some cases, traditional business may be at risk.

Peter Allsopp, the head of the payment systems division at the Bank of England, says: "EDI could help the banking industry combat the threat of competitors invading their territory and reducing the uniqueness of services now on offer."

In transport, the role of freight forwarders will be changed as leading exporters and importers adopt EDI. There is also much potential for the government to influence the spread of EDI by using it.

The National Health Service has separately made a commitment that 80 per cent of the value of its purchases should be dealt with via EDI by 1992. The NHS has more than 10,000 suppliers and spends £6 billion on goods and services annually.



Investing in EDI: Sir Ian MacLaurin, of Tesco.

Government by computer

Public bodies are finally seeing the potential for information transfers

Twenty years ago, British customs pioneered a form of paperless trading when it introduced an electronic cargo-handling and customs declaration system at London's Heathrow airport. The system was the most advanced in Europe, and subsequent customs systems, for sea as well as air, have kept a slight lead.

Other government departments have been slower to see the importance of EDI until the past two years, during which several ministries have started initiatives, most of which are still at the planning stage.

The first move occurred in the National Health Service, which announced in 1989 that it planned to bring most of its 10,000 suppliers into EDI within three years.

Some regional health authorities have complied with the NHS's central call, and there are now a few hundred EDI users in the health sector. Starting last year, the central unit of purchasing in the Treasury began developing guidelines for a unified electronic purchasing system, codenamed Pursuit, which 18 other departments plan to follow. A frontrunner is the Department of Finance in Northern Ireland, which has already implemented a sophisticated ordering system with HMSO, the government stationer and publisher, which will spread to other suppliers.

These projects have used EDI for procurement, but there is another form of EDI, which covers any big flows of data between departments or between the public and the departments.

The Department of Education and Science (DES), for instance, has started a system for passing teachers' records and statistics electronically between schools, local education authorities and the DES itself.

The Home Office is studying ways of passing details of offences between the courts, the police and the vehicle licensing office, and the environment department is looking at links between central and local government. In the administrative uses

of EDI, France is aiming for a leading role, by taking a wider view of administrative EDI. Claude Chirac, a statistician in the prime minister's office, is the moving spirit behind this strategy.

He has initiated a flood of innovative projects in different ministries. M Chirac-monti says: "France may build up a lead in administrative EDI, as the UK has built a lead in trade EDI."

The French projects include the electronic transfer of records of migrant workers between EC countries, social security information passing electronically between companies and the department of social security, and records of traffic offences. Outside central government, two initiatives are planned to update information about the infrastructure of towns and the environment. The transmitted information would include building permits, traffic roadworks, public-utility works and data for geographical information systems. M Chirac-monti wants to see

the development of a new international "language" for administrative EDI messages alongside Edifact, the existing standards for trade messages. He adds: "These administrative messages will become important for Europe as a whole after the beginning of 1993, as little by little the administrative regulations of the EC countries converge in areas such as VAT and trade statistics."

Other European countries are spending a lot of money developing administrative EDI. The Netherlands has a scheme for electronic tax declarations, a project for recording house ownership and social security applications. Norway is developing what it calls a national infrastructure plan for electronic links between government departments and private industry, with projects in health care, the public roads administration and defence.

RICHARD SARSON

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What if there is no letter for the law?

The legal status of much electronic information can be hard to determine

COMMERCIAL practice can often move ahead of legislation governing its use, with the result that laws frequently restrict the use of new technologies and techniques.

In the case of electronic trading, legislation does not explicitly demand the use of paper, but legal terminology will often do so, requiring the presentation of documents to be in writing and signed, which means that the use of EDI can create legal insecurity.

Electronic messages are ephemeral, so producing an acceptable record of what has occurred between trading parties can, in the event of a dispute, be difficult. The replacement of electronic records with paper records can give rise to important evidential issues. What is the legal status of the documents being communicated and what statutory record-keeping requirements exist? Commentators have often criticised existing evidential legislation, such as the Civil Evidence Act 1968, arguing that the requirements

laid down for the admissibility in court of electronic records are outdated and can create serious obstacles for business compliance. Legislation seems to have confused issues concerning the reliability of computer evidence with admissibility to court.

The Law Commission is reviewing such rules, which may lead to the law more accurately reflecting the place of computers in modern business.

The symbolic function of paper documents, by which physical possession of a document invests the holder with certain legal rights, raises the most difficult legal issues for electronic trading. Possession of a bill of lading, for example, shows evidence of a legal title

to the goods. However, the whole aim of an electronic environment is to "dematerialise" such legal instruments and remove the packaging.

Administrative rules and regulations can also impede the adoption of EDI. The range of documents required by government bodies is vast, and to enable such submissions to be made electronically requires not only changes in the terminology of regulations but also the installation of the technology by the relevant authorities to receive such data.

Legal issues were a main area of research in the first stage of the European Commission's Tedis programme to promote the development of EDI. In late 1990, a report was published surveying legislation and regulations that could have an effect on the development of EDI. A second stage will extend this initial study to the six European Free Trade Association countries and will consider whether national legislation needs to be harmonised in terms of the

EC single market. The commission has also been drafting a model agreement for use by EDI users.

The removal of legislative obstacles can be expected to take several years. In the short term, it has been seen as commercially prudent for EDI users to establish a contractual agreement on paper to enhance legal security - EDI interchange agreements. In 1987, the International Chamber of Commerce published a set of rules intended as a code of conduct to provide for a level of commercial good practice to which all users can accede. The rules form the basis of the EDI Association's standard interchange agreement, which can be adopted by users.

IAN WALDEN

Lion city leads the world

SINGAPORE is unique in that it has been able to implement an impressive electronic trading network throughout the country in one fell swoop.

The country has always invested extensively in building its infrastructure, contributing to a rapid growth rate. In 1986, the Singapore government conceived Tradenet, a national EDI network that would become another strategic part of its infrastructure.

Planned as a national system to allow the electronic exchange of business information across the public and the private sector, the network was built in less than two years and started in 1989.

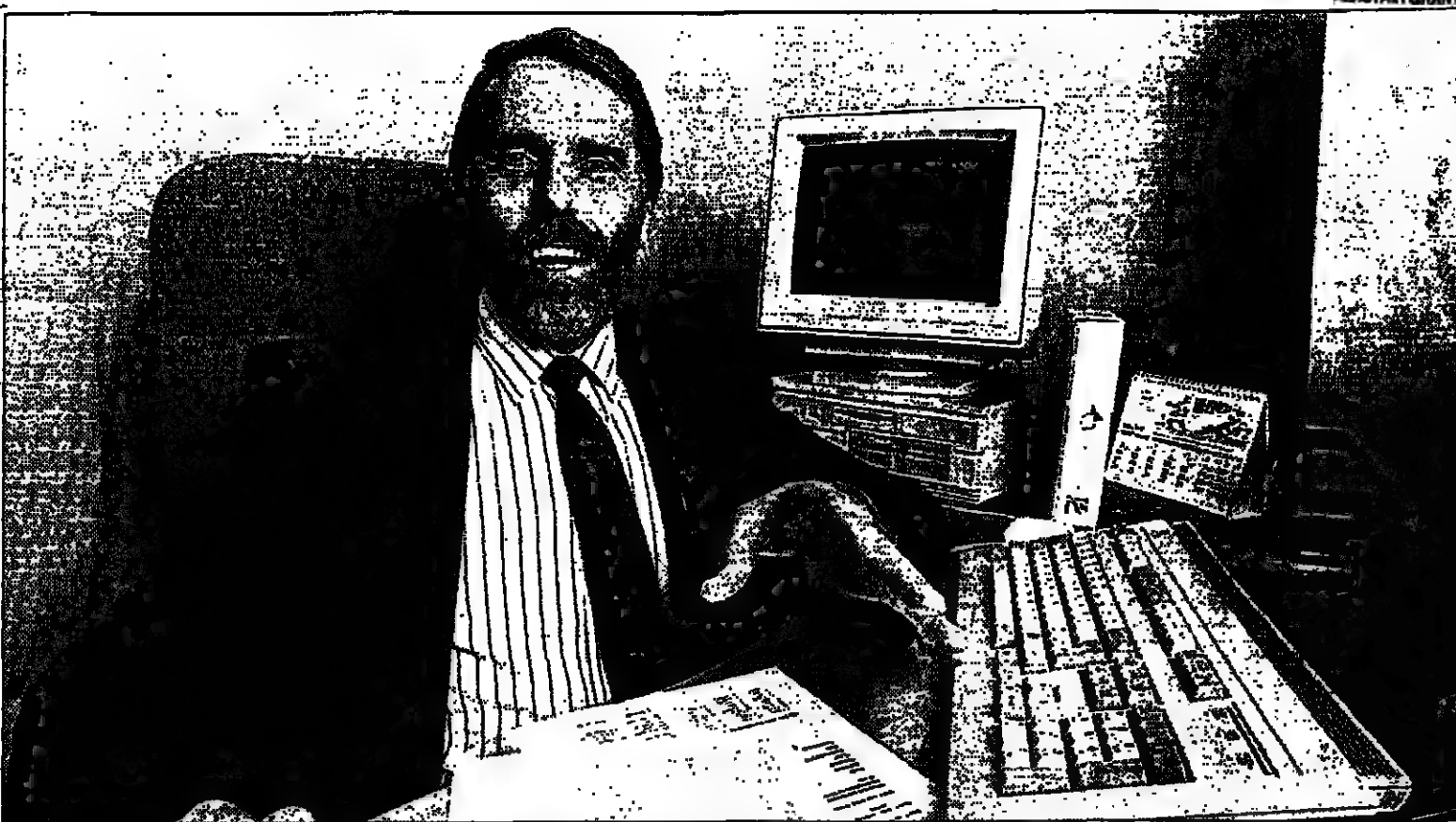
Tradenet started with only 50 companies but has since experienced explosive growth. It now has 1,300 subscribers and handles about three-quarters of the total trade declarations submitted to government agencies.

This is equivalent to 2.7 million EDI trade declarations a year, according to Yeo Seng Teck, the chief executive officer of the Singapore trade development board, which has now closed its manual counters completely.

Internationally, Tradenet has links with the GEIS (General Electric Information Services) network, which operates in 750 cities, the SITA network, which connects the international air community, and a network run by the Port of Rotterdam.

Effectively, Singapore is converting its entire economy to use EDI, both for national and international traffic. Since its implementation Tradenet has resulted in productivity gains of 20-30 per cent, cost savings of up to 50 per cent and the immediate on-ward movement of goods.

BARNABY HARRIS



Valued networker: John Jenkins, the marketing manager of INS, Britain's largest EDI network, now challenged by the might of BT

Middle man to big business

Value-added networks are booming, despite moves to standardise. Richard Sarson reports

When electronic trading communities in different industries started up six years ago, it became clear to the pioneers that providing individual links between the incompatible computers of trading partners would be expensive, complicated and time-consuming.

Instead, they opted to go through electronic clearing houses specialising in EDI, which would provide a mailbox system for the hundreds of users in the trading community, and thus throw the responsibility for overcoming the incompatibilities of different types of computer systems on to these operators.

Known as value-added networks these organisations provided more and more services to ease the novice's entry into EDI. John Jenkins, the marketing manager of INS, Britain's largest EDI network, describes the service as having several layers.

At the bottom is the physical

network over which the messages pass and at the top are gateways to other networks. In between lies software for handling different communications protocols translating the customer's data into the Edifact, Tradacom or Odette languages used.

Those using EDI are particularly concerned about security, passwords and audit trails as well as so-called "enabling" software, which integrates EDI into the user's application.

People sometimes assume that all the EDI networks offer a similar service, but it is wise for potential customers to look at the fine print on subjects such as disaster recovery, support of protocols and the types of audit provided for these services.

What, however, is most likely to

determine the choice of a particular network is the industry of the user, as it is unwise to be out of step with one's trading partners.

INS's Tradenet dominates the retail, DIY and electrical industries, and shares the insurance market with IBM, AT&T-Easylink - previously Istel - is strong in manufacturing, the automotive industry and travel.

IBM's Information Network runs the London Insurance Market Network and is making some inroads into retail and DIY. The health care industry is open to all three networks.

In international trade, the main contenders are General Electric Information Services, which owns 40 per cent of INS, and IBM. However, AT&T and BT, both of whom have large EDI services in the United States, will increasingly become inter-

national competitors, as will Infonet, a consortium of national telecommunications authorities from around the world. Although there are links in place between some of the networks, users make surprisingly little use of these interconnections.

Next month, BT is due to announce its long-awaited entry into EDI in Britain based on its American service, which it bought from McDonnell Douglas two years ago.

The customers will not be in industry niches, but will be the "biggest companies in the world", which also need other worldwide services, according to Peter Cook, the marketing manager for BT's Global Network Services.

BT enters the market at a time when the other networks are quite stretched to accommodate the demand, which appears to be recession-proof. INS has 100 new users a month, and AT&T's is enjoying 50 per cent growth.

Cost benefit of going electronic

The extra customers gained could pay for the price of installing EDI

Companies just starting to use electronic trading have the advantage that EDI is no longer uncharted territory, no matter the sector or size of business. Other companies will have already installed the software, connected to the networks and sent the messages.

In Britain, most new users are being invited to start EDI by their larger trading partners. Some companies will have to comply because many large trading partners, particularly retailers, are moving towards EDI as a condition of trading. If not doing EDI means losing important customers, choices are clearly limited.

However, companies should be positive and aim to take maximum advantage of the opportunity presented by EDI. A supplier able to offer electronic trading to other customers as an added service may gain a competitive edge.

Other potential EDI benefits include reduced costs and more efficient procedures in, for example, the production of invoices, which could make for prompter payments.

Most users still begin EDI on a personal computer (PC), which often requires dedicated PCs, the extraction of received EDI data on to paper and re-keying.

This is far from ideal, but it provides an entry into EDI and, if the right software choice is made, future expansion and integration will be possible.

Even big companies often use PCs to connect their EDI applications to more sophisticated computer systems because complete integration

with existing applications could be an expensive step that they are unwilling to take until more experience has been gained.

A survey by the EDI Analysis newsletter found that more than 70 EDI software packages are available throughout Europe for PC, mid-range and mainframe systems. When a choice is being made, factors to be considered include the requirements of likely trading partners.

Difficulties may arise, for example, if a supplier to several larger customers is requested to install and support different software, message standards and network connections for every trading relationship.

The necessity to invest in more than one software package can be avoided because many solutions are available to meet all of these requirements. The cost of getting started will vary. International Network Services (INS), the provider of the UK Tradenet network service, for example, sells a package including software, installation, training and a Tradenet joining fee for about £5,000. This excludes the required hardware, which consists of a standard IBM-compatible PC and a modem.

The ability to integrate EDI with existing software is a vital factor because the real benefits come only when the re-keying of data is avoided. Despite a common view that message standards are no longer an issue in moving into EDI, lack of standardisation is cited in a recent European survey as the prime inhibitor.

ABIGAIL WINEBERG

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Banks close the electronic loop

British bankers are cooperating to provide a direct invoicing and payments service to customers and their suppliers

Next month, the five leading British banks are due to launch a service for information data exchange to be known as IDX. This will enable corporate customers of Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, NatWest and the Royal Bank of Scotland to make electronic payments to suppliers and send statements of the payment via their banks.

To receive a remittance message electronically, along with notification of a credit, suppliers will initially have to bank with one of those in the consortium, although the service is due to be extended to other financial institutions and their customers once a six-month pilot stage is completed.

This new service is intended to close the electronic trading loop. Previously, a company that has been using EDI to place orders and receive invoices has had to break the electronic cycle when it comes

to making payments, as it has not been possible to transfer EDI remittance advice across the banks' existing payment networks.

Banks are now racing to offer corporate customers an easy and cost-effective form of EDI connection.

NatWest has developed a service called Bankline Interchange. Its first customer was the Spar grocery association, which has nine wholesalers and 2,500 outlets in Britain. Spar has been sending electronic instructions to NatWest for a year and now makes electronic payments in excess of £200 million to the manufacturers of Spar "own brand" products.

John Irish, the chief executive, says: "Using EDI has enabled us to reduce our workload and cut out errors."

In doing so, we have been able to foster closer relationships with suppliers, which benefit both them and us."

Another NatWest customer for EDI payments is the Sheffield health authority, which has begun to send EDI payments to its suppliers. Payment is made using smart cards. The authority says that by paying on a guaranteed basis, it aims to get discounts at least equal to the interest on the money that it would otherwise have had on deposit.

There are big savings to be made in the health service. Sheffield health authority, for instance, has about 7,000

regular suppliers, generating between them more than 300,000 invoices per year.

Barclays' first customer for an EDI settlement service was Norwich health authority. It has now formed a consortium with others to sell an EDI package to other Barclays customers.

Midland Bank is on the point of launching Tradeway, while Lloyds offers an EDI module as part of its Lloydslink portfolio of electronic banking services.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, however, prefers not to offer a branded product. "We are tailoring our EDI payments service to our cus-

tomers' needs," says Charles Gibbs, a manager in the bank's payments services division.

"Large corporate customers can link their mainframe to our mainframe and integrate their EDI payments and receipts with our cash management service. But we will also supply software for the smaller company to run on a personal computer." The Bank of Scotland, which is not a member of the IDX consortium, has come up with its own system Edipay.

For suppliers that do not bank with one of the five IDX banks, the banks in the scheme will credit a supplier's account in the usual way, but pass on the remittance message by fax or post.

DAVID JONES

"Barclays EDI TradingMaster provides a full settlement and receivable service, so I can say farewell to financial paperwork."



Barclays was the first UK bank to introduce financial EDI systems. Settlements can be made with suppliers electronically, without using a scrap of paper. Remittance advice is also sent via the same system. All transactions of goods and payments can be handled together, cutting down on time, paper and the risk of errors. So your worries go out the window too. To find out more about Barclays EDI TradingMaster call Ian Lynch at Barclays Bank Electronic Banking Dept. on (0203) 532642.

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...of installing EDI...

Badie to follow in famous footsteps

ON THE corresponding day last year, Shadyid confirmed that she was a classic winner in the making by easily landing the Kensington Palace Stakes at Ascot. Today her younger half-brother Badie follows in her famous footsteps by winning the PCL Japan Stakes at the same track.

The two relations are as different as chalk and cheese. Shadyid is always on the go, both at home and on the racetrack, whereas Badie is much more relaxed.

Indeed, before his first race at Kempton he had been going so lazily at home that his connections thought he was bound to need a race to wake him up. In the event he was sharp enough, and the way he buckled down to his task in the straight that day was wholly admirable because his principal rival, Lucky Lindy, who had already had a run, was not stopping.

Sadly, Lucky Lindy was withdrawn from his intended race at Kempton on Tuesday depriving us of the chance to make a more accurate assessment of Badie's performance. However, the fourth home, Free Flyer, has come out since and won well at Sandown.

MANDARIN
MICHAEL PHILLIPS

With Assessor, Young Senor and Amthal also standing their ground today we should be a lot the wiser about Badie by this evening.

After winning at Kempton first time out, Assessor has been placed in races won by Rodrigo De Triano and Twist And Turn at Newbury and Sandown respectively.

On his only previous appearance at Ascot, Young Senor twisted his head around in the stalls and lost whatever chance he had of winning the Chesham Stakes during the Royal meeting because he was still entangled when the gates opened.

By running Dr Devious to three-quarters of a length at Newmarket afterwards he proved that he would have gone close with a level start.

Amthal, who is deputising for his stable companion Balla Jidal now that the latter has been rerouted to Newmarket for the Middle Park Stakes, is said to be a promising first foal out of that good mare, Mayson.

However, the task of land-

ing today's nap is entrusted to Lanfranco Dettori on Red Slippers in the Kensington Palace Graduation Stakes.

When she was beaten two lengths by Chicomond on her debut at Nottingham in July, Red Slippers finished 12 lengths ahead of the remainder, which is usually a good sign. Chicomond has confirmed the value of the form by winning his next four races, including the group three Solario Stakes at Sandown.

In the circumstances I believe Red Slippers should prove capable of beating Reyna Runner, who also showed plenty of promise on her debut when second to Perfect Circle at Kempton.

Cantoris should again go well in the Japan Festival Charity Cup, having won the corresponding event a year ago, but I feel there will be no stopping the recent Portland Handicap and Ayr Gold Cup winner Sarcata, who is clearly improving in leaps and bounds.

REDCAR

MANDARIN
2.20 Fair Flyer, 2.50 Wessaf, 3.25 Motovoli, 4.00 Salmon, 4.30 Bill Moon, 5.00 Chloes Diamond, 5.30 Haymaker.

THUNDERER
2.20 Glow Of The Glen, 2.50 Ziska, 3.25 Musical Cascade, 4.00 Top Scale, 4.30 Sixfox, 5.00 Chloes Diamond, 5.30 Shogwi.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM
DRAW: 5F-1M, HIGH NUMBERS BEST

4.00 HARRY GEARY HANDICAP
(23,542; 1m 10) (16)

1. 3400 MARTIN GREGORY 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3200 LILLIBURY 11 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3000 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 2800 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 2600 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2400 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2200 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2000 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 1800 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 1600 NAGAS 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

4.30 MISSISSIPPI AMATEUR RIDERS HANDICAP
(23,272; 1m 10) (16)

1. 4151 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 4051 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3951 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3851 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3751 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 3651 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 3551 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 3451 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 3351 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 3251 PRINCE OF WALES 12 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

2.20 SCARBOROUGH SELLING STAKES
(2-Y-O: £2,853; 6) (21 runners)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

2.50 BBC RADIO CLEVELAND HANDICAP
(2-Y-O: £3,314; 7) (19)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

5.00 CARLTON AUCTION STAKES
(3-Y-O: £2,858; 1m 10) (12)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

3.25 NEWBY NURSERY HANDICAP
(2-Y-O: £3,288; 5) (15)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

5.30 EBF GUNNERS MILE STAKES
(2-Y-O: £2,876; 1m 10) (16)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

5.00 CARLTON AUCTION STAKES
(3-Y-O: £2,858; 1m 10) (12)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

2.15 VOWCHURCH NOVICES HURDLE
(1,305; 2m 30) (9 runners)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

3.15 ORCOP SELLING HURDLE
(£1,510; 2m 30) (7)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

3.45 CRASWELL NOVICES CHASE
(22,363; 3m 10) (7)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

2.45 MICHAEL CHURCH NOVICES HURDLE
(£1,305; 2m 30) (7)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

4.15 TYBERTON CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE
(£1,365; 2m 30) (4)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

4.45 COTSWOLD HANDICAP CHASE
(22,472; 2m 30) (4)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

2.45 MICHAEL CHURCH NOVICES HURDLE
(£1,305; 2m 30) (7)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE
(£1,537; 2m 10) (10)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE
(£1,537; 2m 10) (10)

1. 3804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
2. 3604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
3. 3404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
4. 3204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
5. 3004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
6. 2804 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
7. 2604 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
8. 2404 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
9. 2204 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4
10. 2004 LEONARD 2 (P) W. P. Moore 34-12 D. Nicholls 4

ASCOT

MANDARIN
1.30 Shaloe, 2.30 Virkon Venture, 3.30 Badie, 3.40 Don Wac, 4.15 Willy Trick, 4.50 RED SLIPPERS (nap).

THUNDERER
1.30 Mutamarrid, 2.30 Hajam, 3.30 Badie, 3.40 VALLAURI (nap), 4.15 Morganwag, 4.50 Raven Runner.

RICHARD EVANS
2.00 Wild And Loose, 2.30 Cantoris, 4.15 ABLE SUSAN (nap).

GOING: GOOD DRAW: 5F-1M, STRAIGHT, LOW NUMBERS BEST SIS

1.30 SHADWELL STAKES HANDICAP
(Private Sweepstakes: 1m 20) (8 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

2.00 A F BUDGE LIMITED HANDICAP
(3-Y-O: £3,630; 1m 20) (14 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

2.30 JAPAN FESTIVAL CHARITY CUP
(Private: £1,670; 5) (11 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

2.45 STANLEY SPORTSLINE MAIDEN STAKES
(Div 1: 3-Y-O: £2,735; 1m 21 120yd) (11 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

2.15 STANLEY SPORTSLINE MAIDEN STAKES
(Div 1: 3-Y-O: £2,735; 1m 21 120yd) (11 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

2.45 STANLEY CREDIT CLAIMING HANDICAP
(£3,591; 1m 30) (16 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
5. (5) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 5th Best
6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

3.20 STANLEY RACING HANDICAP
(£3,981; 1m 30) (16 runners)

1. (1) 32614 MUTAMARRID 10 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 1st Best
2. (2) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 2nd Best
3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
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7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
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3. (3) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 3rd Best
4. (4) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 4th Best
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6. (6) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 6th Best
7. (7) 32614 MAGIC SECRET 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) J Thompson Jones 3-12-0... 7th Best
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8. (8) 32614 JADA 18 (P) (Hendon A-Holmes) K Pendergast (P) 3-11-5... 8th Best

3.05 PCL JAPAN STAKES HANDICAP
(2-Y-O colts &

Fleming provides Foster with his hundredth wicket on the last day of the season

Weather gets the better of the argument

By RICHARD STREETON
CHELMSFORD (final day of four): Essex drew with Victoria



Dismal outlook: a lone spectator is confronted by a desolate scene as he waits in vain for play to reach a satisfactory conclusion at Chelmsford

A VIOLENT thunderstorm, which rapidly covered the ground with huge pools of water, thwarted Essex yesterday when they were on the brink of trouncing Victoria, the Sheffield Shield holders, by an innings. On the season's final day, therefore, English cricket was deprived of a success that would have set the seal on a memorable summer.

What the players fled from the field half an hour after lunch, Victoria, having followed on 175 runs behind, were 56 for eight. Modern batsmen's susceptibility to spin on a turning pitch had been once again exposed as Chiles and Such, the Essex slow bowlers, took advantage of the conditions. With 62 overs left, defeat for Victoria was inevitable.

It continued to pour for 3 1/2 hours and normally the match would have been abandoned much earlier. When the rain ceased at 4.50, the square as the covers came off resembled a morass but still the officials seemed reluctant to face the inevitable. It was hard to avoid the impression that the £12,000 winners' prize-money was a factor in the thinking. Had they played, though, it would have taken all credence from the match. The temptation, happily, was duly avoided through the abandonment was not finally made until 5.50, the last possible moment.

Chiles was given the £500 man of the match award for his skilful bowling, though whether Victoria should have been provided with a pitch

that helped spinners to such an extent, provided further arguments. O'Donnell, the Victoria captain, said afterwards that in five visits to England he had never before seen a pitch like it. "For any batsman it would have been virtually impossible to make a significant contribution on it," he said. O'Donnell approved of the challenge match as a concept but wondered if it would be better to play it on a

neutral ground in future such as Lord's or the Oval. Both teams received £2,500 provided for a draw by Britannic Assurance, the sponsors but the inconclusive outcome was also a disappointment in wider aspects. Britannic Assurance will decide before the 1992 fixtures are confirmed in early November whether to sponsor a similar game next year.

Neil Foster took his hundredth wicket of the season with the day's fifth ball when Victoria, with two wickets left, resumed their first innings 37 short of avoiding the follow-on. Foster reached the milestone when he had Fleming caught behind.

Victoria made a poor start to their second innings and this became a rout when the spinners were brought on after only eight overs. By then both opening batsmen had gone and none of the other batsmen

were able to deal with Chiles and Such. Essex: Forster 343 (108 balls), Stephen 54, N V Knight 50. Victoria: Forster 111 (108 balls), Stephen 54, N V Knight 50.

EQUESTRIANISM

Hooper takes lead after the dressage

By JENNY MACARTHUR

FRANCES Hooper yesterday took a slender lead on her former dressage horse, Park Royal, as the end of the first full day of dressage at the British Audi International horse trials.

Hooper, from Billingham, Sussex, produced a copybook test on the nine-year-old gelding to finish less than a point ahead of Charlotte Hollingsworth, on the eight-year-old Madam Butterfly.

The in-form Pippa Nolan, on Heron's Flight, the first of her two rides, is in third place. Nicola May, on the experienced 14-year-old McDuff, is fourth.

Hooper, who bought Park Royal from her dressage trainer, Dame Rawlin, two years ago, is now hoping for an incident-free round in tomorrow's cross-country. Both at Billingham, earlier this month, and Badminton in May, she ended up in the water after falling from her top horse, The Black Prince.

Park Royal - "a straight-forward type, but strong" - underlined his credentials when finishing second at Warenden, in Belgium, last year. This year, at Breda, in the Netherlands, he layed off after the first round, but dropped out of contention after a run-out on the cross-country.

There are plenty of opportunities for mistakes on tomorrow's 28-fence course. Mike Etherington-Smith has made it more difficult than last year. There is more emphasis on accurate, bold riding - most

notably at fence eight, the combination in the arena. That will favour May, McDuff is probably the most experienced horse competing. He has completed both Badminton and Burghley twice. May had intended to bring a younger horse but after a setback in his training decided to bring McDuff.

Hollingsworth, lying second, will have a more difficult task with Madam Butterfly. She bought the eight-year-old former pony club eventer last year after the horse's previous owner had been having problems. "She is not the easiest... she's more of a long-term prospect," Hollingsworth said.

Karen Straker, the European bronze medal winner, is also still coming to terms with the first of her two rides, Stepmay Bartholomew, on which she is lying fifth. This is the first three-day event for the nine-year-old gelding, whom she started riding in May.

The last 40 riders of the record 113-strong field complete their dressage test today. With Ian Stark, the European champion, and Blyth Tait, the world champion, among those competing, the leader board is likely to be dramatically reshuffled before the cross-country.

RESULTS (after dressage): 1. Park Royal (F Hooper), 22.8; 2. Madam Butterfly (P Nolan), 22.5; 3. Heron's Flight (N May), 22.5; 4. McDuff (N May), 22.5; 5. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 6. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 7. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 8. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 9. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 10. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 11. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 12. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 13. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 14. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 15. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 16. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 17. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 18. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 19. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 20. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 21. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 22. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 23. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 24. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 25. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 26. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 27. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 28. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 29. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 30. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 31. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 32. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 33. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 34. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 35. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 36. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 37. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 38. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 39. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 40. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 41. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 42. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 43. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 44. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 45. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 46. Stepmay Bartholomew (K Straker), 22.5; 47. 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Gilford and Montgomerie are blooded in morning foursomes as Europe's golfers seek to retain the Ryder Cup in South Carolina

Gallacher gambles for the men in form

From MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT
AT KIAWAH ISLAND

DAVID Gilford and Colin Montgomerie have been charged with helping Europe's golfers to make a strong start in the defence of the Ryder Cup against the United States on the Ocean Course here in South Carolina today.

Bernard Gallacher, Europe's captain, went for present form rather than past reputations when, at the eleventh hour, he named Gilford and Montgomerie as one of his four partnerships for the opening foursomes.

"They forced their way into the team," Gallacher said. "They have impressed me in practice. They are both newcomers, but to me rookie is only a word in the dictionary. It is not a word in golf."

But Gilford and Montgomerie, with only three wins between them as professionals, face a fierce introduction, against Hale Irwin and Lanny Wadkins. Irwin, three times US Open champion and Wadkins, the former US PGA champion, have 39 wins on the US PGA Tour.

"You've got to start somewhere and it might as well be them as any other two," Montgomerie said. "I'm looking forward to it and to playing with David. We've known each other since we were both in the 1985 Walker Cup."

Dave Stockton, the US captain, admitted that he, too, brought Irwin and Wadkins together at the eleventh hour, following confirmation that Steve Pate, who was injured in a car crash the previous evening, would be best rested this morning.

Even so, Irwin and Wadkins



played together in 1977 when, coincidentally, they beat Gallacher and his partner, Brian Barnes, 3 and 1.

Gallacher provided no other surprises as he went for experience by pairing Severiano Ballesteros and José María Olazábal, Mark James and Bernard Langer and Nick Faldo and Ian Woosnam. Ballesteros and Olazábal take on Paul Azinger and Chip Beck in the opening foursomes and Faldo and Woosnam will be the anchor men, against Payne Stewart and Mark Calcavecchia.

James and Langer will play in the second match, against Fred Couples and Raymond Floyd, with Gilford and Montgomerie out third. Gallacher said that the four players not on duty this morning would all play in the afternoon. "My hardest task was to tell the four who were not playing in the morning," he said.

Pate sustained the injury to his rib when the limousine in which he was travelling was in collision with the one in front. Three limousines were in the accident, but Pate was the only one of the six United States players involved to require hospital treatment.

"Steve has responded to further treatment better than



Looking for birdies: Ballesteros, left, David Leadbetter, with hat, and Olazábal, have their Ryder Cup sights set on things far beyond Kiawah Island's 14th fairway

we expected," Stockton said. "I would hope he will play on Saturday and in the singles on Sunday. I have a hunch he will be OK. What happened was not exactly part of our game plan, but it might well bond us together even more."

"I don't think the injury to Steve will change the result of the match. He was one of five players who have played outstanding golf in practice, but I think that right now all the guys are playing as good as I've seen them play all season. I think we will win, but if we do not then the injury to Pate will not be an excuse."

Gallacher indicated that, like Stockton, he felt that all his players were in good form.

Olazábal has played exceptionally well during the three days of practice and his return to form has further swelled the confidence of the European team. Ballesteros and Olazábal might not be invincible, but if one partnership is to remain unbeaten then the Spaniards must be considered the favourites to do so.

The Americans, of course, are making a fresh attempt to establish themselves as the superior force in world golf and a victory this weekend is fundamental to that cause. There will be no person more disappointed if they fail than Stockton. He has been the most diligent of captains and

he has dedicated himself to leading the United States to their first win since 1983.

To Gallacher has fallen the task of following in the footsteps of Tony Jacklin. In his four matches as captain it was Jacklin's inspirational and tactical qualities which helped Europe's leading players to underline their superiority as a team.

Gallacher has said that he feels there to be no pressure in following Jacklin. That is why he was chosen, as well as it being a reward.

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Course guide and map, page 36

Today
All times BST

MORNING FOURSOMES (US names first): 1pm: P Azinger and C Beck v S Ballesteros and J M Olazábal; 1.15pm: R Floyd and F Couples v B Langer and M James; 1.30pm: L Wadkins and H Irwin v D Gilford and C Montgomerie; 1.45pm: P Stewart and M Calcavecchia v N Faldo and I Woosnam.

AFTERNOON FOURSOMES: From 5.30pm (12.30am EST).

FOURBALLS: From 5.30pm (12.30am EST).

SINGLES: From 2.30pm (9.30am EST).

WEATHER: Today: Clear skies, with temperature in the upper 70s. Wind, 10mph from the northwest. Tomorrow: Clear skies, with temperature in the mid 70s. Wind, 10mph from the northwest. Sunday: Clear skies, with temperature in the low 80s. Wind, 5mph from the northwest.

BETTING (Cons): United States 4-6; Europe 11-8; tie 11-1. Score (US prices first): 14-1 (13-1); 10-1; 15-1; 20-1; 10-1; 15-1; 12-1; 9-1; 12-1; 15-1; 11-1; 14-1; 15-1; 11-1; 14-1; 18-1; 17-1; 16-1; 22-1; 17-1; 10-1; 20-1; 25-1; 18-1; 25-1; 33-1; 18-1; 25-1; 20-1; 19-1; 33-1; 50-1; 19-1; 5-1; 6-1; 20-1; 6-1; 80-1. Most individual points: Olazábal, Ballesteros, Stewart, 13-2; Faldo, 7-1; Woosnam, Couples, 9-1; Azinger, 12-1.

It was announced yesterday that the 1995 Ryder Cup will be played at Oak Hill in Rochester, New York. The 1995 match will be held at The Bethel, Sutton Coldfield.

The Rochester course staged the 1956, 1968 and 1989 US Opens and the 1960 US PGA championship. It was also announced that the 1994 PGA championship will be staged at Southern Hills, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Langer's hole in one

BERNHARD Langer achieved a hole in one at the Ocean Course's fearsome 17th during Europe's last practice round yesterday. Langer hit across the lake at the 197-yard hole with a six-iron.

The hole was possibly play-

ing as easily as it can, with the wind behind. Langer's was not the first hole in one on the course, which was officially opened in June. Pete Dye, the man who designed the Ocean Course, has had a hole in one at the 14th.

Gabbiadini ends Palace's hunt to replace Wright

By DENNIS SIGNY

THE £1.8million signing last night of Marco Gabbiadini, the Sunderland and England B footballer, ended Crystal Palace's search to find a replacement for Ian Wright.

After unsuccessful efforts to sign Brian Deane, from Sheffield United, and Alan Shearer, from Southampton, in the wake of Wright's departure to Arsenal on Monday for £2.5 million, Ron Noades, the Palace chairman, and Steve Coppell, the manager, moved for Gabbiadini. The signing of the 5ft 10in forward was completed minutes before the deadline, enabling him to play in tomorrow's home game against Queens Park Rangers.

The bonus for Palace is that Gabbiadini is not cup-tied. He missed Sunderland's Rumbelows Cup tie against Huddersfield Town on Tuesday with a thigh strain. The son of an immigrant Italian, Gabbiadini will provide York City with an unexpected windfall of £430,000. The fourth division side were guaranteed a 25 per cent cut of any profit

when Sunderland signed him for £80,000 in 1987.

Gabbiadini, who will have a medical examination this morning, has played twice for the England Under-21 side. He scored 74 League goals in 157 appearances for Sunderland, an impressive ratio that has made him one of the most coveted forwards in the country. On his last appearance for Sunderland in London earlier this month, he scored three



Gabbiadini: faces QPR

times in seven minutes against Charlton Athletic at Upton Park.

Gabbiadini, who travelled south for talks at Selhurst Park yesterday after Palace had agreed to invest a record fee, which is £800,000 more than they paid Bristol Rovers for Nigel Martyn, the England squad goalkeeper, in November 1989.

Palace's need for a replacement for Wright was urgent as they recently sold Garry Thompson - the recognised deputy for Wright or Mark Bright - to Queens Park Rangers for £100,000. Andy Barnes, who was recently signed from Sutton United for £100,000 as cover for the pair, scored a goal on his debut for the reserves only to be carried off later in the match with a cruciate ligament injury that will rule him out for the rest of the season.

The signing of Gabbiadini does not necessarily end Palace's expenditure. Noades and Coppell may pursue their interest in Deane next week.

Mansell back in business

NIGEL Mansell shrugged aside his Portuguese disappointment to set the pace yesterday in the first unofficial practice on the new Circuit de Catalunya before the Spanish Formula One motor racing grand prix on Sunday.

Mansell, back with the Canon Williams Renault team after three days analysing their pit-stop disaster in Estoril, registered the fastest lap of the day. Afterwards, he warned the new track would be a challenging circuit as he makes one final effort to prevent Ayrton Senna retaining his world title.

"It is very tough on the driver and the car, tough but interesting," Mansell said. "I think it is very good but the surface has ripples and is difficult. It gives you a kind of motion sickness feeling. My ribs hurt, too, so I know it is a tough place to drive."

Britain's other leading drivers, Martin Brundle and Mark Blundell, were both enthusiastic about the new circuit after their practice sessions.

Positive drug tests show a sharp decline last year

From JOHN GOODBODY IN BERGEN, NORWAY

WORLD sport seems to be winning its battle against competitors who use drugs. Collated figures released yesterday from the 21 laboratories accredited by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) show a sharp decline for 1990 in positive tests compared with the three previous years.

From a record 71,341 samples collected worldwide, only 932 (or 1.31 per cent) were positive, compared with more than two per cent in 1987, 1988 and 1989. The results, announced by Professor Manfred Donike, of Cologne, are encouraging because last year there was an increase in the number of unannounced out-of-competition tests, aimed at anabolic steroids which are used for training.

Speaking at the end of the third world conference on anti-doping, Prince Alexandre de Merode, of Belgium, the chairman of the IOC medical commission, said: "There is certainly progress but the battle is not finished. However,

we do not know if the figures reflect the situation."

He pointed out that the number of positives may not always result in an equivalent number of sanctions because there may be extenuating circumstances.

Dr David Cowan, director of Britain's drug control centre at King's College, London University, where there were 41 positives out of 3,832 samples in 1990 (1.1 per cent), commented: "It is pleasing to see that the percentage of positives has dropped. It is a trend in the right direction."

"However, it would be dangerous to become complacent. The figures cannot reflect the scale of the problem. Education is just beginning," he said. "Competitors continue to try to use new ways to beat the system. At King's College we are doing our part to see that the loopholes are closed."

In the build-up to the Barcelona Olympics, the IOC is to set up a commission to examine drug testing of competitors in training. The

Prince said: "Our task is of coordination, to look at conditions of testing, insist on the same rules for tests and work towards equal punishment for guilty competitors."

The IOC is also looking at the possible use of blood, rather than urine samples for testing, and the Prince will shortly receive a report from Keba M'baye, of Senegal, on the ethical and religious problems this would cause. However, he believed this would be a "step in the right direction".

TESTS AT IOC LABORATORIES

Year	Tests	Positives	Percentage
1987	21,322	853	3.98
1988	20,479	1,153	5.63
1989	22,271	1,221	5.48
1990	71,341	932	1.31

□ Bonn (AFP) - German sport will lose \$11 million (£6.4 million) in government backing next year unless there is a fresh crackdown on drugs. The German parliament has told sports federations to draw up a programme covering tests on athletes during competition and training, and sanctions for those caught using or providing drugs.

Australians lead the parade

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

WHEN it comes to winning friends and influencing people in the build-up to rugby union's World Cup, the Australians have it down to a fine art. There are none better at marketing the game, on or off the field.

Where, only hours after their long flight on Wednesday, their management happily sat down to discuss lucidly points of interest and concern, England's opening press conference yesterday held a note of strain; perhaps the grand slam, which has created its own expectancy, is now becoming a burden - though it is Australia who are joint favourites with New Zealand.

At all events, the English management were not in the business of elaborating beyond the obvious, either on their own plans or on their

expectations of others in the tournament, as they made their way under glowering, lightning-streaked skies down to Hampshire to establish their headquarters for the pool matches.

There was much talk of having achieved a harder mental edge - an area which has always been a strong New Zealand point - but individually, at least, the English squad remained the same, friendly and helpful.

Dean Richards, the Leicester No. 8, put the All Blacks into perspective when he said that England's opening match against them, next Thursday, would be only the first in a series of important encounters.

"The biggest game, if we get through, will be the quarter-final because then the knock-out comes into play," he said. "After that, if we're successful, the semi-final becomes the biggest match we've played."

"It would be nice to beat New Zealand - and a lot of people are not giving us much hope - but all is not lost if we lose. You understand the qualities of New Zealand rugby and prepare accordingly but you can't afford to give people respect on the rugby field. When you go out, you play to win. I think the gap between us and them has closed; I hope we have improved enough."

Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, was also talking about playing to win after his players trained at Lensbury in sunshine sufficient to remind them of home. But Dwyer was also talking about the entertainment factor. "We seek to entertain ourselves; it isn't part of our brief to entertain spectators," he said.

"But if by our play we achieve both ends, we are laughing. I don't see my role as one of entertainer. Maybe it's like a musician who is con-

sistent only of wishing to put on an excellent performance to meet his own high standards; a by-product is that people listening enjoy it."

"I meet people who say they hate ten-man rugby but I have a view that all they want is ten-man rugby of another kind, a kind of basketball which doesn't involve the tight forwards. I want to see all 15 guys given an opportunity to put their mark on the game."

"We don't actually think about scoring tries but we think a lot on what goes into scoring them," he said. "This morning, we worked on catching and passing correctly and setting up ball correctly. Motivation is about providing the atmosphere in which people can achieve their potential and, if you do that, players will feel they are part of an operation that is going somewhere." As, indeed, these Australians may do these next few weeks.

Wright is wary of England

By PETER BILLS

NEW Zealand, the holders of the World Cup, arrived in London yesterday with Terry Wright, their full back, saying that not enough emphasis had been placed on the British sides' overwhelming advantage in being at home.

Wright said: "I suppose people will make either us or Australia the favourites but how much that matters I'm not sure. Being at home is an immense advantage, as we found out in 1987. It will help England a lot when we play them next Thursday. This could not be a tougher start."

Wright, a recent conversion to full back from wing, reported a good spirit in the New Zealand camp. But with the whole country following the World Cup, he said: "It's nice to get out of New Zealand and come over here to get started. The build-up for this tournament back home has been amazing."

New Zealand are not likely to be influenced by Australia's 40-point defeat of England in Sydney two months ago. Wright pointed out that England were completely out of season and suggested the result would have little relevance to the opening fixture at Twickenham.



Wright: relieved to arrive

The All Blacks flew in on the same plane as the Western Samoans, who had been seen off at the airport at Apia by most of the occupants of the Samoan Islands.

Their arrival yesterday was equally splendid: a niece of the King of Samoa greeted them with her English husband and family. The Samoan players stood rigidly to attention in the arrivals hall as the Samoan anthem played, beneath the country's flag.

The Samoans boast an esteemed former All Black in their party. Bryan Williams, the Auckland and New Zealand wing, is an adviser to the team from Western Samoa, the land of his father. He promised Wales, one of their group opponents, some tough rugby - no idle boast, for 16 of the Samoans play their rugby in New Zealand. "We will be pretty competitive," Williams said.

THE TIMES SPORTS SERVICE

COMPETITION



The Times, in conjunction with Mumm Champagne, presents the opportunity to win tickets to England's three pool matches, all at Twickenham, in the Rugby World Cup.

On offer are ten double tickets for the opening World Cup match on October 3 between England and New Zealand; 12 pairs for England v Italy on October 6; 12 pairs for England v United States on October 11; and two double tickets for Wales v Australia at Cardiff on October 12.

To enter, study the question below. A second question will appear in The Times tomorrow with a telephone number to call.

The winners must answer both questions, will be picked at random from all correct entries telephoned by midnight on Sunday, September 29.

Winners will be notified by Tuesday, October 1.

Question: Whom did New Zealand beat in the final of the 1987 Rugby World Cup?

Employees (and their relatives) of Times Newspapers Ltd, Mumm Champagne or their agents are not eligible for entry. The Sports Editor's decision is final. No correspondence can be entered into.

GOLF

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